Weather

Cloudy, probably fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.1 and the minimum 56.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 71.7 and 51.3.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Taft, Tuesday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Mantua, Oct. 21.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jefferson, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Porthos, Tuesday.

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CHAMBERLAIN SPEECHES FOR THE COALITION STIR BRITAIN

Some Papers Demand His Removal As Leader

OTHERS APPROVE

Opposition To Lloyd George Seen In Attacks

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct 14.—The voices of two or three faithful Coalitionist organs cordially approving Mr. Austen Chamberlain's pronouncement at Birmingham were almost drowned by a chorus of denunciations in the remaining morning papers, including notably the Times, Daily Mail, Morning Post and Daily Express, which unanimously set on Mr. Chamberlain's deposition as Conservative leader in view of his pronouncement in favor of adhesion to Mr. Lloyd George and the coalition system. Critics represent the Conservative rank and file as being determined to break with their Liberal partners headed by Mr. Lloyd George.

SOWERBY PLANS NEW JOURNAL ON SCIENCE AND ART

To Supply Research Work In China With Medium

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the well-known naturalist and explorer, has decided to start a new journal to be known as the "China Journal of Science and Arts," the objects of which are to supply research workers in China with a medium in which to publish the results of their investigations, and to stimulate as much as possible interest in the literature and art of the country and its dependencies. This should not be taken by the general reader to mean that the journal is going to be purely technical and dry, for it is intended to devote space to popularising science, and to have articles on travel and other matters in which the average man is interested.

It is expected that there will be papers upon the game birds and animals of the country, fish and fishing, pictoral art, how to know and collect Chinese porcelain, articles on the aborigines of the country and their customs, etc. The journal will begin by being a bi-monthly and the first number is to appear in January.

Mr. Sowerby has recently been in Peking where he has succeeded in gaining the interest and support of leading scientists, while he is in touch with scientific workers all ower the country. These facts added to his own considerable experience as a writer, traveller, naturalist and sportsman should assure success in his new undertaking. He comes from a family of artists, scientists and art connoisseurs, has written six books on shooting, natural history, and travel in and round China, as well as numerous articles and papers, both popular and technical, and has travelled over the whole of North China, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria, and a considerable part of the Central and Southern provinces, all of which augurs well for the new journal and its readers.

Labor Organisers Differ On Proposal; Meeting Breaks Up

Representatives of a dozen different labor organisations met Friday at the Chinese Seamen's Union to discuss the proposal to form a central labor organisation, as suggested by the Shanghai Federation of Labor Unions.

Kong Kong-fu, a noted labor organiser, put forward the suggestion that all unions be organised in accordance with the different trades. This suggestion was bitterly opposed by Wong Chi-ming, of the Progressive Labor Union of China, with the result that the meeting broke up in disorder.

-:- Yak-Tail Trails -:-

A Romantic Trek From The Land of The Midnight Sun Through The Heart Of Asia, The Fantastic Land of Mongolia, And Mysterious Thibet To Shanghai.

VI—"GOODBYE, TREES!"
By Larry Lehrbas

Ongudai, the name of the flourishing village near the confluence of the Rivers Ursul, Katoon and Chuya, means "Seat of the Ten Gods." Those gods sat in judgment of the three young Russian cadets a few miles after the cavalcade left the smoking chimneys of the Russian log-huts and Kalmuck teepees in Ongudai behind and began the climb over the trail leading through a pass in the Chuyan Alps of the Altai chain toward the Mongolian border.

Just out of Ongudai while the horsemen were clattering along over the steep, winding trail they came to a bend in the canyon that laid before them a grassy and wooded alpine meadow. On the meadow was encamped a detachment of Red soldiers, the border guard of the Bolsheviks detailed to watch—and collect—for the exports and imports carted over the West Siberian-Mongolian border, and keep a look-out for travelers from or to Russia without due authority.

The calvacade was stopped and asked for their Soviet passports. The Professor, head of the expedition and his immediate staff were the first who produced their identification papers and rode on. Then the students from Tomsk passed before the ex-sailor in command of the force until it came time for the three cadets. Serge, Andre and Mure's opportunity to join the Tomsk University expedition had come so suddenly they had not secured passports and when asked to produce them were in a quandry. The usual wordy argument, a characteristic of the Russian people, followed, until the other students, impatient to catch up with the head of the expedition, began growling. The ex-sailor commander curtly told the three to drive aside while he examined the other's passports. He would question them later.

HELD FOR EXAMINATION

After all others had been duly passed by the sentries the commander ordered the three back to their camp and with two corporals began examining the cadets. The examination began curtly. They told him their names, where they were from, where they were going, and explained why they had left Tobolsk without passports. As the minutes passed his attitude softened and he said they could ride on, walking his horse alongside them as they rode along the mountain trail after the others in the expedition ahead. Two or three minutes longer and they would have passed over the mountain pass in safety—but Andre, for some reason, rolled back his shirt sleeve and the eagle-eye of the ex-sailor saw a tatoo on the cadet's wrist.

"That tatooed anchor is the sign of the dammed Imperial Marine cadets," the Bolshevik commander swore. "You've lied to me. You're under arrest."

Andre, realising the game was up, pulled a little pearl-handed revolver from his boot. As the stillness of the mountain forests was pierced by the roar of the little gun Serge fainted. A few minutes afterward he came to several hundred yards up the road where he had been dragged by his two companions. They told him the rest of the tragedy—the ex-sailor commissar had been killed, and they had picked him up from the ground and dragged him along the trail.

A RIDE FOR LIFE

The three cadets put spurs to their ponies half-crazed with anxiety lest the soldiers in the Bolshevik camp had heard the shot and would pursue them, fearful that their companions ahead had also heard the shot and would shoot them down in turn or turn them over to the Soviet authorities. They galloped along the mountain trail under the shadow of Mount Byelukha, the twin-headed monarch of the Altais that rears its snow-capped peaks for 14,890 feet above the majestic peaks that encircle it. Nearby lie the Byelukha's glaciers, vast expanses of snow and ice—there are at least ten known glaciers in that region of the Chuyan Alps—and nearby also is Lake Kolyvan with its fantastic granite domes shrouded in purple in the evening light.

In spots the canyon gave barely room for the surefooted ponies to tread, dropping off in sheer bluffs hundreds of feet to the raging torrent below. Boulders strewed the path, making it doubly dangerous for horses going faster than a walk, and in spots the crude wooden rails that bridged the more dangerous places had rotted and fallen. Around bends they could have ridden off into space but for the nimble agility of the Mongolian ponies they mounted. But pursued by a gnawing fear of the murder that has just been committed they rode heedlessly and speedily until they overtook the others in the

(Continued on Page 2)

JUDGMENT IN GIESEL CASE DUE FRIDAY MORNING

French Lawyer Amplifies His Closing Argument

Judgment in the Giesel case, in which Mr. A. Giesel is charged with manufacturing and selling spurious Noilly-Prat vermouth and Hennessy brandy, will be given at the French Mixed Court next Friday morning.

In connection with the hearing of the case last Friday we are provided with an amplification of certain passages in the final argument of Mr. H. Le Gouellec, prosecutor. The passages deal with the system of shipment of wines and labels from France and with Mr. Le Gouellec's reply to Dr. O. Fischer's allegation that the prosecutor prejudiced the court by dwelling at length upon the defendant's German nationality. The proceedings being conducted in French made the reporting of the case difficult and may be offered as an excuse for the necessarily summarised report previously given.

In connection with the shipment of wines from France Mr. Le Goullec said:

"The truth is that the suppliers in Bordeaux will send at the request of their clients the necessary corks and labels with wines shipped in the barrels, besides which all important merchants always print on their labels above their name 'shipped in barrels by . . .'

"When it is necessary to obtain a supply of labels and wrappers for liquor and (or) cognacs which arrive damaged by sea water, for example, such requests can only be made through the representative, and they only. The necessary quantity to replace any damaged labels and (or) wrappers are sent out by the shippers."

In connection with the reference to Mr. Giesel's nationality, Mr. Le Gouellec's reply was as follows:

"I never said, at any moment, that Mr. Giesel was a German. Further this claim is not a case of nationality. It is a case of commercial honesty. If a French merchant would be impeached for the same offense to the prejudice of a German firm, renowned by the quality of their goods. I would prosecute him in the same manner and conditions. I strongly contend that if Mr. Giesel will not be found guilty in this case, no Court will ever stop and punish any fraudulent imitation. May it be a sufficient excuse for a manager to say that he did not know what his employees were doing, in his own factory, and so, especially, when all the facts have shown that he could not be ignorant?"

AMERICAN CROPS

(China Press Service)

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Department of Agriculture, in its crop forecast for October 1, estimates that the wheat crop in the United States this year will be 810,123,000 bushels; corn, 2,853,299,000 bushels; oats, 1,229,774,000 bushels, and tobacco 1,355,456,000 pounds.

N. CHINA TRIP ENLIGHTENING, PROFITABLE, SAYS JUDGE

Lobingier, Back From North, Gives Impressions

VISITS IN PEKING

Surprised By Progress Of Americans In Tientsin

Judge C. S. Lobingier returned yesterday from North China where, at Tientsin, he held the longest and most important session of the United States Court ever held outside of Shanghai.

There were some thirty cases on the docket and all but about half-a-dozen were finally disposed of.

The celebrated fur case—which took three days to try—was submitted upon briefs to be filed, and the other undecided ones are held on account of the need of consulting the ampler library facilities in Shanghai.

The Judge spoke with evident satisfaction of his sojourn in Tientsin, remarking that it had reminded him much of his former experiences while holding provincial sessions in the Philippines, where the traditional hospitality of the inhabitants was so much in evidence that *almuerzo* (breakfast) was about the only meal he was permitted to have in his own quarters.

The American colony in Tientsin, the Judge said, has grown considerably since his last visit and now numbers—not including the Army post—about 600—an enterprising and progressive body of people which is rapidly developing its own institutions. They have had their own newspaper for several years. The Tientsin American Red Cross Chapter, which did valiant work during the war, was reorganised during Judge Lobingier's visit. An American Masonic Lodge was installed there last month. An American school was recently opened.

"SELF SUFFICIENT"

"In fact," said the Judge, with a twinkle, "the colony is fast becoming self-sufficient and self-conscious and I would not be surprised any day to learn of its Declaration of Independence and Ordinance of Secession from Shanghai.

"They are especially anxious to assist in securing relief for the United States Court so that sessions may be held oftener in Tientsin."

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, who was pastor for so many years of the Union Church of Shanghai, seems very happy in his work at Tientsin and the presence of the large military post, with its many talented men, is a valuable asset of the colony.

From Tientsin Judge Lobingier went on to Peking and conferred with Minister Schurman regarding Red Cross and other matters. He also witnessed the ceremonies commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the Chinese Republic.

Upon invitation of acting Minister Kirk (Dr. Schurman having meanwhile started on an inspection trip to Chungking) the Judge accompanied the Diplomatic Corps on October 10th to witness the review by President Li of 10,000 troops, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, at the Hsi Yuan training ground near the Summer Palace.

The President received foreign officials in state and the Judge, standing at his right and very near, had an excellent opportunity to observe the review, which he describes as a most impressive spectacle, the foreign military experts pronouncing the evolutions almost perfect.

ATTENDS RECEPTION

In the evening Judge Lobingier attended the brilliant reception and ball given at the Waichiaoupu by Minister and Mrs. Koo, who were assisted in receiving by the other Cabinet officers. On the same evening the Judge, as deputy of the Supreme Council, made an official visit to the Peking Scottish Rite Bodies, which held a special session in his honor and conferred a degree followed by a dinner.

He was present the morning of October 11 at the opening of the third Chinese Parliament. Some of

(Continued on Page 2)

Children's Society Cares For Youngsters

Pool in Childrens' Society.

THIS beautiful swimming pool is part of the magnificent New York home of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, just completed. It now houses 120 little ones, with a complete staff, and is called the "Children's Fairy Palace." The new home is the gift of August Heckscher and cost $4,000,000. On the ground floor is a theater, which will be managed by David Belasco, for the little ones.

Y.W.C.A. Workers Active In Campaign For $16,000 Needed In Year's Program

Fifteen "Crews" Cruising Shanghai For Funds To Carry On Organisation's Labors; Hold Rally Tomorrow

Although the Y.W.C.A. campaign for the annual budget began last Wednesday no official reports are to be given out until the first rally tea, scheduled for Monday at four o'clock at the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, 18 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

The workers have divided themselves into fifteen groups, ten Chinese and five foreign. Each group has chosen to name itself as a ship, each ship rivaling the others for precedence in bringing in the largest silver cargo at the rally on Monday. The campaign headquarters, 11 Quinsan Road, have been the scene of a busy whirl of workers sorting out cards with names of old contributors or proudly adding to the list the names of new friends won for the organisation. There is a general air of enthusiasm and an optimistic belief that Shanghai is again standing back of the Y.W.C.A. in the same generous way as in the past.

Mrs. C. W. Atkinson captains the ship named The Atkinson and has with her a crew of enthusiastic workers. She is also chairman of the campaign committee. Mrs. Hugo Reiss is head of the crew that sail the Ricebird, a fleet ship that has made flying trips into a goodly number of storehouses and come out with contributions during the past few days. Mrs. Petit is also captain of a crew, Mrs. Carleton Lacy is in charge of The Lacy, and Miss Webster of The Webster. The latter is assisted by a group of business girls who are giving most generously and efficiently of their time.

The ten Chinese ships have sailed into the ports of Chinese treasure of the city and are earnestly endeavoring to make the amount of Chinese support double that of the foreign return. Among the Chinese crews there is also a business girls team.

The dates of the campaign are from October 11 to 26 and it is believed that the total $16,000 needed to carry on the work of the coming year will be secured within the allotted time. Friends of the organisation can simplify work for those who are so generously giving of their time to make calls, by sending their contributions promptly to Mrs. Kwong, campaign treasurer, 11A Quinsan Road and thus have their names marked off the cards.

It is the aim of the organisation this year to simplify the campaign both for the workers and for those people who give to its support by carefully filing all names on cards and deciding who shall call upon each person, thus avoiding duplication of calls. Time for the organisation and for the giver can be saved even more if gifts are sent in by check or compradore order direct to the office without solicitation.

The sixteen thousand dollars deemed essential for next year's work has been carefully budgeted and Shanghai citizens are being asked to support only such programs of work as there have been urgent enough requests for to make them seem essential. The Y.W.C.A. under the leadership of Miss Rosalee Venable is continuing the policy which Miss Grace Coppock so strongly emphasised during the years of her leadership. A policy of being willing always to undertake new work as an experiment as it is needed and to pass work on to any other organisation which is better equipped to do it.

The new venture for this year is the establishment of an International Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai to meet the need of Western girls and women here. This work is being opened in response to numerous and oft-repeated requests from citizens of Shanghai

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKS' ADVANCE DUE TO MISTAKE, KEMALISTS SAY

Had No Word Of Signing Of Mudania Convention

(Reuter's Service)

Constantinople, Oct. 13.—The Turkish cavalry which crossed at Daridja is reported to be retiring behind the boundary. It has transpired that the news of the signature of the Mudania Convention only reached the troops yesterday evening.

It is reported from Angora that the Kemalists are continuing busily to organise forces. If the peace conference should be delayed or the negotiations protracted unduly doubtless these troops would be utilised to exert pressure.

(French Wireless)

London, Oct. 13.—The British Government has addressed a lengthy official communication to Generals Harington and Rumbold congratulating them in behalf of the British Empire on their masterly handling of the Mudania Conference.

Paris, October 13.—The two Counsels of the Oecumenical Patriarchate on Wednesday evening discussed the question of transferring the seat of the Patriarchate out of Greek territory. The Temps understands that Mount Athos was chosen.

Paris, October 13.—Athens denies the report of a mutiny of Greek troops at Adrianople.

Paris, October 13.—It is probable that the work of delimitation of the Ismid Neutral Zone will begin on October 15.

STEAMER IN CRASH

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Ichang, Oct. 14.—The China Navigation Company's steamer, Wanhsien, while proceeding to Chungking yesterday with a full cargo of case oil, met with a serious accident near Patung. The vessel lost her starboard propellor and her after compartment was flooded. She is now beached at Kwantaokou

AMERICAN MAIL DUE ON TUESDAY BY TWO SHIPS

Next Outgoing Shipment Goes Same Day

The next mail from the United States is due by the T. K. K. steamer Shinyo Maru, which is expected to arrive off Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports next Tuesday. The President Jefferson, of the Admiral Line, is due to arrive here the same day.

The liner President Lincoln, which docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf from San Francisco Friday morning sailed for Manila and Hongkong yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Lincoln, first of the U. S. Shipping Board vessels to reach port following the ruling of the Attorney General regarding the carrying of liquors, unloaded all the alcoholic drinkables aboard as she docked here and started on her trip south "dry."

The next mail to be despatched to America will leave by the steamer President Taft, of the Pacific Mail Line, next Tuesday. The ship left Hongkong yesterday and is due here tomorrow.

White Star Line Halts Dry Officers

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Oct. 14.—The White Star Line has obtained a restraining order similar to that obtained by the International Mercantile Marine.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury inclines to the view that seizures and penalties should only be invoked when officials are convinced that the liquor concerned is destined to enter the United States illegally. Officials are said to expect that the rule of reason will be applied in enforcing the law and that where ships' crews are accustomed to wine with their meals a certain amount will probably be allowed to enter and the excess liquors sealed.

Two Chinese Jailed For Impersonation Of Police Officers

For impersonating police officers and searching a Chinese who was on his way to the railway station for opium, two Chinese who claimed to be the masters of tea shops were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each by the Mixed Court yesterday.

The complainant said that there were about ten men in the gang which held him up and warrants were ordered to issue for the arrest of the other men, whose names have been secured by the police.

New Yorkers Plead For One Wild Night

New York, Sept. 14.—Mayor Hylan has been asked to fix the date for an annual New York night of play, "one exciting night," when New York's citizens may give themselves up to play and "forget for one night the most recent and least popular of our national reforms."

HEAVY FIRING IN FOOCHOW; SOUTHERNERS LOOTING CITY

Churches And Hospitals Filled With Wounded

PEKING WORRIED

Victors Making Arrangements For Further Advance

(Special To The China Press)

Foochow, Oct. 14.—There was heavy firing in Foochow until nine o'clock tonight, as a result of which all the hospitals and churches are full of wounded. The northerners have surrended to Admiral Sah and Dr. Sun's forces are in complete control of the city.

The victorious southern troops are looting the city.

An invitation has been extended to Admiral Sah Cheng-ping to hold a conference with General Hsu Chu-chi, but Admiral Sah has not yet accepted it. The cruiser Haiyung is anchored in front of the Customs House and the gunboat Chukwan at Wangshou Bridge. They had taken no action up to last night.

The local organisations in Foochow are petitioning General Hsu, asking the latter to assume full military and civil control over the province.

LITTLE HSU'S ENVOY

An emissary of Little Hsu has arrived in Amoy to ask the local military commander, Kao Chien-chung, to surrender. Kao has sent large forces to Kiangtungchiao as reinforcements, but stragglers continue to come back to the vicinity of Amoy.

Tuchun Li Hou-chi of Fukien has arrived in Makiang minus his moustache following the capture of the provincial capital by the forces of General Hsu Chung-chi and Li Fu-lin, according to a private telegram received here last night. Foochow is quiet after serious fighting, order being well-maintained by the invading troops.

Fighting still continues outside the West and North gates of the city, according to a telegram received from the Fukien Red Cross Society by the Central Committee of that organisation in Shanghai. More medical supplies and equipments are asked in the message.

Fighting is also reported in other parts of Fukien where Li's forces are cut off from the main body. In most cases, the government soldiery is being disarmed.

WORD FROM CENTER

The Magistrate of Yenping where Little Hsu has his base sent the following to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday:

"Our army occupied Wangtienchiao and Chaikuoling on Thursday. On the same night we successfully bombarded and took Matsaotang, east of Shuikow. We expect to combine with the east sector at Pesha and effect a flank movement in the near future. We encircled two battalions of enemy troops from Kuokow and Yuchi and disarmed both."

Other cities occupied by the Kuomingtang Army are Anchi, Nanan, Kulou and Tamoushan.

(China Press Service)

Peking, Oct. 14.—The loss of Foochow has been officially confirmed. The plan to send an expedition to Fukien has been abandoned. Instead, Admiral Sah Cheng-ping will be ordered to watch the attitude of the naval forces, while General Tsai Chen-hsun of Kiangsi is ordered to strengthen the Kiangsi border to prevent Little Hsu from entering into his province.

A complete change of policy is now possible. Little Hsu and other political refugees, who participated in the Fukien campaign may be pardoned and given appropriate offices, while Li Hou-chi may be called upon to account for the chaos created in Fukien.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Foochow, October 14.—General Li Hou-chi vacated the city on October 12 and is at present at Pagoda Anchorage. General Hsu Chung-chi's troops are in possession of the city. The Chinese Navy is apparently acting as me-

diators and a fair number of General Li's troops have surrendered to the Navy on condition that they are sent home. Admiral Sah Cheng-ping is at the Naval Bureau near Long Bridge. British, American and Japanese guards have been placed at the Consulates and all foreigners are safe. No danger is apprehended. The political situation is most complicated. The American Admiral arrived today.

(Eastern News Agency)

Foochow, October 13.—General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, left here last night, proceeding to the Shipping Bureau of Mawei, under the protection of the Japanese Consul and with an understanding of Admiral Sah Chenping. In his flight, General Li left in the Tuchun's Office three machine-guns, fourteen mountain-guns, and forty cases of amunition.

General Li Foo-lin, upon his entry into Foochow, established in the Tuchun's Office the headquarters of the 1st Kuangtung Army. Peace and order here has not yet been completely restored.

In an interview with a representative of the Eastern News Agency, General Li Foo-lin stated that he was acting absolutely according to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions and that his action in the future would also be directed by Dr. Sun. It is unknown as yet, he says, whether Dr. Sun will come to Foochow.

MISS SMITH FIRST WOMAN TRADE ENVOY

Miss A. V. Smith, for the past two years secretary to Mr. Lansing Hoyt, American Trade Commissioner with offices in the Dollar Building, has just been named Assistant Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, according to telegrams received here yesterday.

The appointment means that Miss Smith becomes the first woman Assistant Trade Commissioner to be named by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and is an exceptional feather in her bonnet.

Miss Smith took the examinations for the promotion under Mr. Hoyt a month ago and the telegram is official confirmation that her knowledge of American and Chinese trade conditions makes her capable to act as the Assistant Trade Commissioner here.

800 War Patients In London Hospitals

(Reuter's Service)

London, September 8.—Athough it is nearly four years since fighting in the great war ceased, there are still some 800 patients in a special surgery hospital in London with wounds that refuse to heal. Operations have been endured pluckily but without permanent success. Nearly all the cases are those of fractures of some kind or other and a large staff of surgeons and nurses is kept busy.

Many of the present patients have been at work but they returned to the hospital for attention because pieces of shrapnel turned up in various parts of their bodies and these have to be removed lest they cause trouble in another limb.

Airships Drop Flowers During Inaugural

(Reuter's Service)

Buenos Aires, October 13.—M. Alvear was installed in the Presidency of the Republic today. After the reading of a message in Congress, declaring that his election was a triumph for democracy, a procession was formed to the Government Palace. Airships dropped flowers among the route. The crews of Japanese, Brazilian and Mexican warships headed a brilliant military procession.

FAIL TO END STRIKE

Gold and silver workers refused to return to work until the employers had agreed to recognise their union at the meeting held by the Nanking Road Street Union Friday afternoon in an attempt to end the strike. All other points were agreed on, but both sides refused to give in on the question of recognising the new union.

To Sell Two-Thirds Of Tobacco Crop

R. R. Patterson, J. C. Stone & Joseph W. Alsop.

THESE three men have been selected by 150,000 tobacco growers in nine states to handle the sale of 450,000 to 500,000 pounds of American-grown tobacco, worth more than $100,000,000, which will be marked co-operatively through their three organisations. R. R. Patterson is Manager of the Leaf Department of the Tobacco Growers, Co-operative Association of Virginia, North and South Carolina. J. C. Stone is President and General Manager of the Burley Tobacco Growers' of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, while Joseph W. Alsop is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association.

HOLD RECEPTION MONDAY FOR MRS. SIDNEY BARTON

(AH-FO) Set 180 INCH. Only

A reception and "at home" in honor of Mrs. Sidney Barton, honorary president of the British Women's Association, and wife of the new British Consul-General, will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Town Hall between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m.

Those ladies who propose attending are reminded that their husbands or men friends are also welcome at the reception. In connection with the affair a dahlia show will be given by the Gardening Section of the B.W.A. and there will be a program of music.

'Obey' To Be Cut From Episcopal Marriage Ritual

(Reuter's Service)

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—Striking the word "obey" from the marriage ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a move to substitute grape juice for wine at the communion service marked the first day of the convention of the House of Bishops here. Hereafter the bride will not be compelled to promise to "obey" her husband.

The elimination of the word "obey" caused considerable discussion and in some cases firm opposition. After the announcement of the vote, which was 36 to 27 in favor, the Right Rev. Charles M. Beckwith of Alabama said: "I move something be done to release all women who have already taken the vow to obey."

Bishop Bratton of Mississippi replied that he could see no reason why the word "Obey" should be left out of the ritual. "I stand for the solidarity of the family 'and every family must have a head. The Christian family must have a head, yet it must be a partnership."

The grape juice petition came from the diocese of Los Angeles in a grape growing state. It asked that grape juice should be substituted for wine in the communion service or "that its use be permitted by clergymen to whom the subject of prohibition had become a matter of conscience."

CHITA PREMIER QUITS

(Dalta News Agency)

Chita, Oct. 9.—M. Nikiforoff, the Prime Minister of the Far Eastern Republic, has tendered his resignation, due to an illness requiring a lengthy treatment abroad. His resignation has been accepted by the Government and M. Nikiforoff is leaving for Moscow.

The Government has appointed M. Koboreff to the Premiership.

To Hold Reception Aboard New Liner

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Shanghai agents for the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company have arranged to hold a reception and dance on board the new steamer Mantua next Wednesday from 5 to 7 p.m.

Lobingier's Trip To North Enlightening

(Continued from Page 1)

the scenes he describes as rather extraordinary, but fully 98 percent of the members joined in the ovation to President Li when he appeared on the rostrum.

On the morning of October 12, Judge Lobingier, accompanied by Mr. Wilys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation, was received by the President in private audience at the former Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City. During his former incumbency in 1916 His Excellency had similarly received the Judge and the latter had visited General Li while residing in Tientsin in 1918. The interview this time, which lasted about a half-hour, was largely taken up with reminiscences of these previous visits and with intervening events. The President understands English but speaks through an interpreter. His manner is affable and friendly, Judge Lobingier says, but happily the air of dignity and decorum which so characterised the Imperial Court and made it the most ceremonious of any in the world, has not yet departed.

ROCKEFELLER PLANT

Judge Lobingier was shown entirely over the magnificent plant of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking, the hospital being in charge of Dr. Houghton, formerly of Shanghai, and attended by invitation a regular meeting of the Wen Yu Huei (Literary Friends' Union) where Roy Chapman Andrews told of the initial success of his Mongolian expedition during the past season, explaining its objects and the reasons for selecting that particular field.

The Judge never goes to Peking without visiting two favorite spots—the Confucian Temple and Hall of the Classics in the North end of the City and the Tien Tan Temple of Heaven in the South, of whose architecture and symbolism he has made a special study. His visit this year was pleasantly rounded out by a remembrance from Justice Hu of the Chinese Supreme Court in the form of a valuable set of recent legal publications by the Ministry of Justice.

Yak-Trail Trails

(Continued from Page 1)

calvacade in an hour's ride near Yadri.

Around Yadri is the Katoon glacier from which the Katoon river they had ridden along bursts forth from an icy grotto, and dotting valleys that run between the lofty peaks are the tents of Kirghiz shepherds, the yurts of nomad Velogolites, and the homes of those runaway Russian serfs who many years ago founded a free republic on Chinese territory. Nearby, also, is a lake reputed to be one of the most beautiful in the world, Lake Teletskoye, a crystal mirror fed by alpine streams fifty miles long whose sides rise sometimes 5,000 feet in sheer cliffs.

PASTORAL ARCADY

Set amidst this wild grandeur of nature are the numerous little villages of the Altai, clustered so that they form the richest and most populated district in all Siberia. In branching valleys, fringed by pines the calvacade saw numerous evidences of the prosperity of the region—cows, chickens, pigs and goats in large numbers and grain fields checkered in green and gold against the purple and white background of the mountains.

In the villages lived a happy people, hardly touched by the terrible catastrophe that had overcome their motherland. The farmers gathered their crops, and for 'pin money' captured wild game for the market and wild animals for their furs, tanning them themselves during the off-season. The women, like peasant women the world over, seemed content in doing the housework, helping when necessary with the outdoor work, and tending the hundreds of hives of bees that gathered honey from the Altai flowers.

Serge had an inherent fondness for honey that had not been satisfied for what seemed ages. Near Yadri the opportunity presented itself. Like a little kid that sneaks into the jam-pantry when his mother is chatting with neighbors over the back fence Serge conducted a foray against a honey-hive in one farmer's yard. His longing for honey was filled—but for a hundred yards or so down the trail he was pursued by a wild, buzzing hive of bees, and two or three 'sat' on him before he got away.

In several of the villages where halts were made the calvacade found the villagers making merry—dancing to the strains of a wheezy old accordion singing or playing Gorodki, the half-cousin to skittles, that is the baseball or cricket of the Russians. All through the mountains they rode a happy trail despite the dark cloud of memories that hung about Ongudai and the perilous condition of the road for many steep miles alongside mountain streams through Aigoluk, Barotalar, Kumtonar to Kosh Agatch, the frontier town in the Tomsk district.

"Kosh Agatch" means "Goodbye, Trees." To the calvacade it meant goodbye to civilisation, goodbye to civilised beds and civilised chow—for the trail the yak-tail standard bearers of the old Khans made from Kosh Agatch led down into the prairies of the Mongols.

The next story of the calvacade on the yak-tail leads down into the plains of the Mongols into Kobdo, the jumping off place. It will appear in THE CHINA PRESS *on Tuesday.*

Y.W.C.A. Workers Active In Campaign For $16,000 Needed In Year's Program

(Continued from Page 1)

or work for foreign women as well as for Chinese.

Miss Frances Cross from the New York office, experienced in similiar work in America and in India, is aboard the President Pierce, due to reach Shanghai Monday, October 23, and will have charge of this new work.

In addition to the new venture the organisation plans to continue and enlarge the various branches of work of last year. Six thousand of the sixteen thousand dollars included in the budget goes to the National headquarters. A share of this money goes as the local portion devoted to the opening of work in other centers and a larger share of it is added to similar portions from all over China to continue the work of Physical Education and Hygiene.

This latter work is conducted in different ways, one of which is the maintenance of a School of Physical Education and Hygiene at 37 Kinchow Road where girls who have satisfactorily completed the work of a recognised middle school and passed the entrance examinations of the training school may take a two-year course preparing them to teach. There are now sixty-two graduates of this school teaching what they have learned and thus spreading the gospel of better health and stronger bodies to other young girls in mission and government schools scattered through every province in China. This year's enrollment is the largest of any single year and thirty-eight girls are now being prepared to join the ranks of the sixty-two who have gone before them as teachers.

Another section of the health work is the Summer camp at Kuling, which has just closed a very successful season.

Another part is the work done in connection with the Council on Health Education, to which the Y.W.C.A. furnishes three workers. Two of these workers are foreign doctors—Dr. V. B. Appleton, whose special training in medical work in hospitals in America and Europe has been supplemented by long months of service in France during the past war and with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador prior to her coming to China; and Dr. Bessie Coffin, who left an active practise in the States last Autumn to answer the Y.W.C.A. demand for a second specialist for China. The third worker is Mrs. K. Y. Chen whose knowledge of Chinese women and children and their needs has been beyond estimated value to the two doctors. In addition the Y.W.C.A. has pledged three thousand dollars annually for the spreading of health knowledge through the regular channels of the Council.

A certain proportion of the money given to the National budget goes to assist in the opening of new Y.W.C.A. centers and for use in proportion through the Industrial, the Student, the Religious Education, the Publication and the office departments.

The ten thousand devoted distinctly to local work is administered through the local city association at 11A Quinsan Road. Mrs. S. M. Woo is president of the local association and Miss Edith Sawyer general secretary.

The local association conducts clubs and classes in practical subjects applicable to the varying needs of young Chinese women and maintains a hostel for girls and women brought to Shanghai by employment or travel. No new building plans are included in this year's budget but the hostel planned to house thirty people is always crowded and is often stretched by necessity far beyond its intended capacity.

RAIL CHIEF ILL

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Oct. 13.—The condition of Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa, President of the South Manchuria Railway, has taken a turn for the worse owing to the fact that this morning at 8 o'clock a second stroke occurred and he is again in a critical condition.

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MUSIC SECTION OF WOMAN'S CLUB GIVES SCHEDULE

Appended hereunder is the program of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club for the year 1922-23. The meeting—with the exception of the first—will be held on the Thursday following the second Tuesday of each month, at the home of Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, 19 Whangpoo Road, at 5 p.m.

Oct. 26—"Carmen," Miss Bernice Austin.

Nov. 16—"Il Trovatore," Mrs. K. E. Graham.

Dec. 14.—"Tannhauser," Miss Frommel.

Jan. 11.—"La Bobeme," Miss Louise Loehr.

Feb. 15.—"American Music," Miss Taylor.

March 15.—"American Indian Music," Mrs. Kurt.

April 12.—"American Negro Music," Mrs. J. J. Connell.

The Program Committee is composed by the following ladies: Mrs. W. R. Chapman, chairman; Mrs. M. P. Walker, first vice-chairman; Mrs. M. C. Guss, second vice-chairman; Miss Louise Loehr, secretary-treasurer, and and Mrs. L. P. Lunt, Mrs. J. H. Black, Mrs. K. E. Graham, Mrs. R. M. Vanderburgh, Mrs. F. Van Buskirk, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Mrs. A. H. Hallam, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Miss Frances Taylor, Miss Bernice Austin, Mrs. M. C. McLachlin, Mrs. F. Beckstein, Mrs. C. H. Laver, Mrs. E. Clarke.

Wedding

CHANG—CHEN

A very pretty wedding and one of interest to both the Chinese and foreign communities took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. George Fitch, 50 Dixwell Road, where Mr. T. B. Chang, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. and Miss Chen King were married.

Mr. Chang is widely known and popular and the bride also has a wide circle of friends in Shanghai. She is at present pharmacist at the Margaret Williamson Hospital and has been for some years connected with that institution.

The wedding ceremony took place on the lawn at the Fitch residence, the wedding party passing through an avenue of bamboos and other greenery to a bower at one end of the yard, where the service was read by Mr. Fitch. The association flag also figured prominently in the decorative scheme.

The bride, who wore a charming gown of pink satin and long veil caught with orange blossoms, was escorted by Dr. Margaret Polk, as matron of honor. Dr. V. S. Nyi, a recently returned girl student from America, was bridesmaid and the little Misses Korli and Kohyin Chang, nieces of the groom, acted as flower girls. Mr. T. L. Chang, brother of the groom, officiated as best man.

The ceremony was preceded by the solo "O Promise Me," sung by Mrs. Harry Kingman and the wedding march was played by Miss Bernice Austin, of the American School. The wedding was attended by a large number of friends of bride and groom and following the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the residence, where refreshments were served.

Today's Concert

Saint Saens will be the composer considered at in the second symphony concert of the season to be given by the Municipal Orchestra at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. today.

The soloist will be Mr. A. Foa, violin, and the concert will be conducted by Maestro Paci. The program is as follows:

1.—Symphonic Poem "Rouet d' Omphale"
2.—Two pieces for Strings only
   (a) Deluge
   (b) Le Cygne
3.—Suite Algerienne
   (a) Prelude: "En Vue d' Alger"
   (b) Rhapsodie Mauresque
   (c) Reverie du soir (a Blidah)
   (d) Marche Militaire Francaise
4.—3rd Concerto for Violin and Orchestra
   (a) Allegro non troppo
   (b) Andantino quasi Allegretto
   (c) Finale: Molto moderato e maestoso—
   Allegro non troppo
5.—Symphonic Poem "Phaeton"

NEW RAIL CHIEF

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, Oct. 13.—Mr. W. A. Webb, of Denver, Colorado, has been appointed Minister of State Railways in South Australia. Mr. Webb is forty three years of age and has worked his way up through railroading to the Vice-Presidency of his line.

Children's Colds.

Why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? Sold everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF — Two Hours Ain't Enough To Concentrate On A Dame — By Bud Fisher

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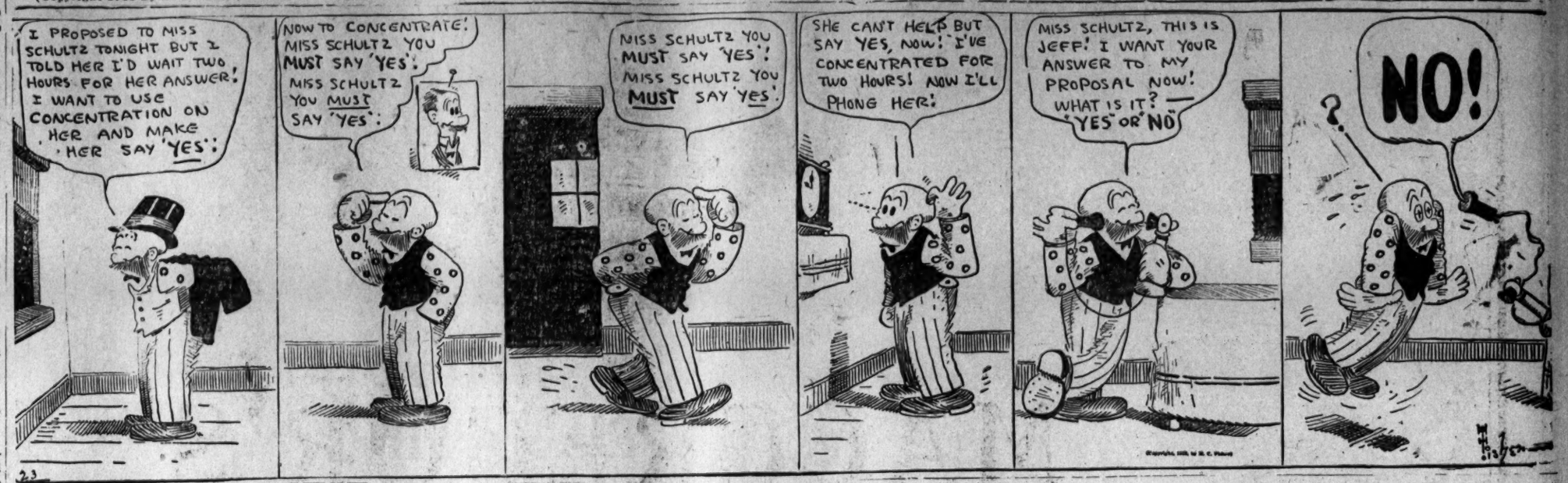
I PROPOSED TO MISS SCHULTZ TONIGHT BUT I TOLD HER I'D WAIT TWO HOURS FOR HER ANSWER! I WANT TO USE CONCENTRATION ON HER AND MAKE HER SAY 'YES'!
NOW TO CONCENTRATE! MISS SCHULTZ YOU MUST SAY 'YES'! MISS SCHULTZ YOU MUST SAY 'YES'!
MISS SCHULTZ YOU MUST SAY 'YES'! MISS SCHULTZ YOU MUST SAY 'YES'!
SHE CAN'T HELP BUT SAY YES, NOW! I'VE CONCENTRATED FOR TWO HOURS! NOW I'LL PHONE HER!
MISS SCHULTZ, THIS IS JEFF! I WANT YOUR ANSWER TO MY PROPOSAL NOW! WHAT IS IT? — 'YES' OR 'NO'
NO!
?

News Brevities

Prof. Gordon Poteat of the Shanghai College will address the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. L. F. Tsai will speak on "The Boxer Trouble in 1900" at the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock.

* * *

The Good Roads Movement, 281 Avenue Joffre, has published a map of China showing the proposed systems of roads to be constructed throughout the country. The map has been approved by the Ministry of Interior and the Office of the General Staff as well as the Ministry of War.

* * *

To celebrate the completion of the 75-li new road constructed between Shanghai and Liu Wu, the district authorities of Pao Shan City and the Shanghai-Ta'chong Motor Service Co. Ltd. will hold a reception at the Liu Wu Station this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All private motor cars may go to Liu Wu today without licenses.

* * *

The much discussed film showing Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in fast and slow tennis will be shown Monday and Tuesday at the Victoria Theater

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Bronson Rea announce the birth of a daughter on October 12.

* * *

The Rev. E. C. Lobenstein will address the Sunday Service League at 5 p.m. today on the subject "A New Tide of Life."

* * *

A former Municipal fireman named Wong, who was shot through the abdomen in an affray which resulted in the instant death of another Chinese in a gambling den near Medhurst College Thursday night, has died at St. Luke's hospital. The shooting is said to have been caused by a dispute over gambling.

* * *

Two Chinese who gave their occupations as that of compradores were fined $5 each in the Mixed Court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly Friday evening on Chekiang Road and pulling the beard of Sikh Police Constable No. 251.

* * *

A woman operating an opium den at 182 Shanse Road and a man charged with running a similar establishment at 25 Yunnan Road were fined $30 apiece by the Mixed Court yesterday. Two men convicted of keeping opium for sale at 383 North Chekiang were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

* * *

Surgeon-Commander F. J. Gowans has been elected president of the St. Andrew's Society of Yokohama and Tokio.

* * *

Mrs. Ray Atherton, whose husband was formerly attached to the American Legation, will sail from Shanghai on the President Pierce on November 11. She will join Mr. Atherton, who is now in Washington.

* * *

Mr. George J. McCarthy, assistant general manager for the Admiral Line in the Orient, and Mrs. McCarthy, who have been in Japan for the past month, have left for Shanghai via Korea and Northern China.

* * *

Two Japanese army aviators were killed when their plane crashed at Mishima on October 6.

* * *

Mr. G. H. Thompson of San Francisco is a guest at the Astor House.

* * *

Mr. John A. Fowler, American Trade Commissioner who is en route to the Dutch East Indies, is at the Astor House, with Mrs. Fowler.

* * *

Manila now has a broadcasting radio station at Camp Nichols. Concerts and other entertainments are being broadcasted daily.

* * *

"The memoirs which are being published in the name of the German ex-Kaiser have been so dull and long-winded at times as to prompt the doubt whether they were fully authentic," says the North China Daily Mail in the course of an editorial in the issue of October 11.

* * *

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to Peking, is now on a trip through the Yangtsze Gorges.

* * *

Mr. Albert Ruddock, First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, and Mrs. Ruddock, have just returned to Peking from a trip through the Gorges.

The largest fire of the year in Kobe destroyed freight valued at half a million yen in the railway station compound at Ono. Among the goods destroyed were 285 tons of hemp, 256 tons of raw cotton, 8 tons of oil and about 80 tons of other material.

* * *

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Kershaw at the Victoria Nursing Home on October 12.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. C. Noel Davis have returned to Shanghai from a short trip to Peking.

* * *

Most of the Chinese public offices as well as many hongs will be closed on Tuesday, the birthday of Confucius.

* * *

Mr. I. W. Innocent of Kuling is registered at the Palace Hotel.

* * *

Downing E. Proctor, son of Dr. T. T. Proctor, treasurer of the Northern Baptist Mission in Shanghai, has been given the G.$200 prize offered by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan for the best essay on "International Justice for China" to be written by an American college student. Mr. Proctor is a student at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

* * *

Mrs. Westphal, wife of Lieut-Commander T. D. Westphal, U. S. N., left yesterday on the President Lincoln for Manila.

* * *

Passengers on the President Lincoln for Hongkong yesterday included Mr. R. A. Parker.

* * *

The first Japanese-made triplane has just been completed at the Kasumigaura Naval station and has had a successful preliminary trial. The new plane has a speed of 120 miles an hour.

* * *

The executive committee of the American University Club will hold a special meeting at the Union Club on Monday at 12:15 o'clock.

* * *

The restaurant keepers of Shanghai met at the Ta Ching Lu last night and elected a provisional committee to complete an organisation.

* * *

The Chinese Journalists' Club will meet at tiffin at the Tung Hsin Lu Restaurant, Foochow Road today.

* * *

Traffic on the Chapoo Road was resumed yesterday after the bridge was in repairs for the last month.

* * *

Invitations have been sent from the B.W.A. to Mrs. Cromarty and Miss Patterson to an informal farewell tiffin at the Union Club (1 Hankow Road) on Tuesday next. Miss Patterson will unfortunately be away on that date but all members who wish to take this opportunity of bidding good-bye to Mrs. Cromarty should communicate with the Secretaries at Headquarters not later than the first post on Monday morning.

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CHAMBERLAIN SEES LABOR MENACE, ASKS FOR UNITY

Coalition Inevitable At Present Juncture, He Argues

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 13.—A speech which is likely to clarify the present confused political situation was delivered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain today at Birmingham. The leader of the Unionists made a bold, and impassioned appeal for unity and urged that a Coalition was inevitable at the present juncture in view of the menace of the formation of a Labor Government. He declared that if Labor obtained a majority at the next election (the date of which he did not pretend to be able to say as it was the Premier's right to tender advice as regards dissolution of Parliament) direct action would triumph over the Government which, Mr. Clynes had said, would have to take instructions from a caucus. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the capital levy threatened by Labor would mean the ruin of industry. He was convinced that there was no possibility of any government carrying on in the new Parliament except by coalition.

The speaker believed that the Government's Near East policy was successful because the Government throughout had firmly and temperately pursued a single object. He denounced the opposition using language, the only effect of which was to weaken the authority of the Government, to encourage the Kemalist pretensions and to present Great Britain as the satellite of France. The Government were heirs to the policy of Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey, he declared, and concluded that the time had come when it must be clear to the Allies that only in union lay security.

United States Court Calendar

MOTION CALENDAR
Monday, October 16, 1922, 3:00 p.m.

Cause No. 1764, Harry B. Campbell v. Henry Gruenebaum and Sonn Brothers Import & Export Co. Motion to set. Williams, Franklin & Faison; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1929, Rodger & Haskell v. A. T. Steele. Motion to set. Rodger & Haskell; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

Cause No. 1339, Thos. W. Simmons & Co. Inc. v. Roy W. Gilmore. Motion for dismissal. Davies & Bryan; Rodger & Haskell.

Cause No. 1568, N. Ritchie v. Montgomery Ward & Co. Motion to dismiss appeal. Rodger & Haskell; Williams, Franklin & Faison.

New Concern Will Take Over Federal Radio Contracts

(Reuter's Service)

San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The contract of the Federal Wireless Company of California for erecting wireless stations in China, which has been the focus of international negotiators for some time, has been taken over by a new concern, jointly owned by the Federal Company and the Radio Corporation of America, Directors of the Federal Company announced today. The new Company will be known as the Federal Wireless Company of Delaware and is said to have the approval of the State Department. The announcement declared that the arrangements would insure the immediate construction of high-powered radio stations in China and a new American-controlled channel of communication with that country.

Leaves M'Coy Waiting At Church?

INTRODUCING the "Hot I McCoy," in which Kid McCoy (Norman Selby) expects to spend his honeymoon with his fourth wife, Mrs. Jacqueline McDowell—if she marries him. But Mrs. McDowell jumped off the train somewhere east of Los Angeles the day she was due to arrive there for the wedding, because of the publicity which had been given the affair.

The Good And Bad In Us

(Literary Digest)

The Dual Nature of man has formed the basis of many religions. Christians are made up of spirit, which "is willing," and flesh, which "is weak." The struggle between good and evil in us is symbolised in the doctrines of Zoroastrianism. A contributor to The Medical Review of Reviews has discovered this duality all by himself and presents it under the aspect of a conflict between social ideals and selfishness. By it he explains the fact—if it is a fact—that a bad man may produce the most beautiful panegyrics of the virtues that he seems to lack. He does not really lack them, our philosopher asserts; they are only submerged, and come above the surface occasionally in this way. "I see and approve the good—I follow the bad," says the Latin poet, who apparently was troubled in this same manner. We read:

"Gossip has it that in a certain school it was the custom to have the children write 'pieces,' or 'compositions,' or 'essays,' or whatever name you wish to use to dignify the effort, describing a model boy or model girl. It was found that invariably the best descriptions of the harmless and faultless good little child were perpetrated by the worst pupils in the class. And finally the incongruity of the whole effort led to the practise being given up.

"Perhaps the powers that be in that school concluded that writing about goodness used up all the good intentions of the pupils and left only bad intentions to be worked out in behavior.

"It is a fair question: Why should the most unruly of the pupils be the best fitted to describe a ruly child? Have we here a principle that works out in life? Is that the reason why some old maid writes the best dissertation on how to raise children, and why some broken-down invalid puts out the most readable and most practical book on how to build up a superb body? Is that the reason why some of the most impassioned pleas for virtue have come from men whose names were synonymous with the lowest vice? Is there actually a principle here, and if so, what is back of it? Here is a suggestion:

"What we recognise as the personality is a compromise between certain inherited and implanted instincts and the dictates of what we sometimes call 'conscience'—that implanting in the mind of those social qualities that make it possible for men to live together and work together for the common good. Whether for motives of 'religion,' or 'morals,' or 'duty,' or pride, or the desire to be like the crowd, or like an ideal formed in our minds, we all have something in us that strives for 'team-work' with our fellows, something that is interested in the problems of race uplift, that has a fellow feeling for others in distress—the unselfish, or altruistic, impulse. But we also have, all of us, much more deeply implanted in our being certain impulses or instincts that are essentially egoistic or selfish in their nature. We used to be told that the babe was sinless—perfect—until it arrived at the age of discretion. Fact is, babe is fundamentally and absolutely selfish until altruistic sentiments are developed later. These sentiments come largely through imitation."

In short, says the writer, there is in each of us this never-ending conflict between the ideal and the selfish. Oftener than not the basic tendencies are camouflaged or whitewashed—covered up in the unconscious, to work out desires under various disguises But in the "bad boy" or the "bad girl" these tendencies are frankly on the surface, and the altruistic sentiments are submerged, striving for an outlet. Unable to come to the surface in behavior, they express their appeal more passionately when the child is given the opportunity to write a composition on the "good boy." It is his other half—his submerged self—that is talking. The writer continues:

"What is technically known as 'conversion' is merely a change of positions; the submerged coming to the surface and that formerly at the surface being submerged. The 'converted' person is not a new person. He is simply a person in whom an unknown part has been brought to the surface. Often enough it later develops that the part recently submerged is very much alive and on occasion may become the dominating half.

"Physicians who have to do with growing children are in a position often to aid parents to understand their children better. Often a very unpromising child is so simply because of the violence of the conflict between his two natures.

"Of course, if he fails, and parents, teachers, and others take a wrong attitude, he soon comes to think, 'What's the use?' and gives up the struggle, allowing the surface badness to have the full field. If the child can be encouraged to believe in the reality of those better aspirations, and can be praised for his efforts to overcome—even though not particularly successfully—if he can know that some one understands and sympathises with him in his struggle, it will be a great help to him, and may be the deciding factor which shall make for a useful life."

Middle Westerners Of Woman's Club To Meet Tomorrow

The Middle West Section of the American Woman's Club will meet with Mrs. R. H. Hudson, 107 Route Vallon, Monday morning at 10 o'clock and all day Tuesday to complete all the unfinished work in preparation for the coming "Fair."

Contributions will be thankfully received by this section from members who have not been active workers and who still care to do their bit.

Mrs. Warren Harding Very Ill

LATEST photograph of Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the President, made at the White House shortly before her serious illness.

To Honor German Professor Tonight

In honor of Prof. Driesch of the University of Leipzig and Mrs. Driesch, five Chinese educational institutions will give a dinner party at the Carlton tonight at 7 o'clock. The hosts are the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Southeastern University, the Tung Chi Medical College, the Verein fuer Philosophie und Wissenschaft and the Woosung National College.

The professor and his wife is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

Community Church Notes

The Community Church services will be held as usual today. At the Columbia Country Club at 11 a.m. the preacher will be the Rev. E. E. Barnett, general secretary of students of China for the International Y. M. C. A. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock the service will be held at the Masonic Hall, where the Rev. James Yard will preach. A cordial welcome to attend is extended to all Shanghai people and to any transients who may be passing through the city.

The Sunday School in the Western District is growing rapidly. This season it is held in the new American School building. All children living in this district are welcomed to the Sunday School and classes will be arranged for any who attend, if they are not already carrying on.

The "Father's and Son's" dinner will be held on Monday night, Ocober 30 and all fathers and sons will be invited. Please keep the date open.

Soviets Capture Vladivostok, Report

(China Press Service)

Tokio, Oct. 14.—The Tokio newspaper Jiji reports that General Dieterichs and his troops at Vladivostok have been forced to surrender to the Soviet army.

STRIKE SETTLED

(French Wireless)

Marseilles, Oct. 13.—The striking longshoremen and mariners settled their differences with the steamship companies this afternoon and resumed work. The basis of the settlement is not known but it is understood that the employers have met the men half way in their demands, particularly in relation to the passage of new laws regarding the rights of mariners.

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Sowerby To Lecture At Next Meeting Of Union Church Guild

"The Advantages of Biological Research," a lecture by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, F.R.G.S., will be given as the next entertainment number in the Autumn program of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild. The lecture will take place in the Church Hall on October 25.

Following are the other items in the Autumn program:

November 8.—Paper, "Lovers in Dickens." Mr. Henry Speakman.

November 22.—Mock Trial, given by the Boys of the Public School under the direction of Mr. G. E. Matthews.

December 6.—Lantern Lecture, "A Trip on the Chien Tang River." Mr. J. C. Carter.

December 20. — Entertainment arranged by Mrs. J. P. Davies and Miss Ethel Lacey.

Don't Wait Until It's Too Late

"When I was your age, Tom, I was just where you are today. I had what was then considered a good job in Black and Turner's.

"Then your Mother and I were married and pretty soon we began to need more money. But when I discussed the salary question with the head of the department he told me frankly that the firm was paying me all my work was worth.

"I tell you, son, it was a bad night when I brought that news home to your Mother.

"It has been the same way ever since. Man after man has been advanced over my head while I have just plodded along.

"Many of our old friends have gone away from us because we could not keep pace with them. I haven't been able to send you to college—and through it all your Mother has been patient and uncomplaining.

"The pity of it is that a single word would have changed my whole life! *Training! That was all that I needed.*

"Don't wait until it's too late, Tom. My own life would be a different story if some one had only talked to me when I was young as I am talking to you now."

Ask any man of 40 or 50 what he would do if he could only go back and start over and he will tell you that he would study his work. They know that every year it becomes harder and harder for any man to win even moderate success without specialised training.

It is the business of the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS to help men to get ahead in business—to earn more money—to have happy, prosperous homes. They are ready to help you—no matter where you live—no matter what your circumstances or your needs. All you need is the will to do and the decision to make the start.

Here is the familiar I. C. S. coupon. It takes but a moment to mark the work of your choice, tear out and mail, yet that one single act may be the means of changing your whole life. *Do it now!*

—TEAR OUT HERE—

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BUSINESS TRAINING DEPT.

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Bookkeeping	Teacher
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	Illustrating
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TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPT.

Electrical Engineering	Architect
Electric Lighting	Contractor and Builder
Electrical Wiring	Architectural Draftsman
Mechanical Engineer	Concrete Builder
Mechanical Draftsman	Plumbing and Heating
Machine Shop Practice	Textile Manufacturing
Railroad Positions	Chemistry
Gas Engine Operating	Pharmacy
Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Surveying and Mapping	Navigation
Mine Foreman or Engineer	Agriculture and Poultry
Steam Engineer	Mathematics

Note—The I. C. S. teaches nearly 300 Courses of study. If, therefore, your subject is not in the above list, write it below:

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Name .....
Street Address .....
City .....
Occupation .....

For the Fall Frocks

There is never any question when the subject is clothes, that the material to be used for this style or that style is Silk, or possible Satin or Crepe.

Having arrived at that the most satisfactory course of course, is a visit to L. K. L.

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52645

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How the Little Old WISE Man Got Him a New Superintendent

BLINKETY BLINK!! WHADAYA KNOW ABOUT THAT? JOB SHOULD BE FINISHED IN A MONTH AN' MY SUPERINTENDANT'S QUITTIN'-!
SOFTLY, FRIEND, SOFTLY! CORNYN EGYPT, YOU KNOW. INSERT AN AD IN THE PAPER FOR A QUALIFIED SUPERINTENDENT, SAY "COME READY FOR BUSINESS YOU'LL GET A MAN!
WELL, THE AD'S IN. HOPE IT DOES SOME GOOD. THERE'S AT PHONE AGAIN—WONDER WHO WANTS ME NOW?
WHASAT? YOU'RE THE SUPERINTENDENT AT—— B.C.D. AN YA SAW MY AD? SAY, BOY—C'MON OVER, I'M READY TO TALK NICE TO YOU-!

LOST

LOST: On Friday, October 13th, on Nanking or Bubbling Well Roads, cardboard tube, containing diploma, addressed United States Post Office Box 646, please communicate with Nomad Oasis.
52803 O 17

LOST, at 20 Love Lane, a German shepherd dog, (police dog) correct Specimen, 18 months old, Strong, good natured, called Marc, Upon delivery $10 reward.
52772 O 17

FROM 1 Thorburn Road, a young red setter dog, answers to the name of "Don." Apply to Box 740, THE CHINA PRESS.
52756 O 17

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE: Five roomed brick built bungalow with two bathrooms, kitchen, on 2½ mows well laid out garden with tennis court, about 400 yards from Kiangwan Railway Station. Price $10,000 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 747, THE CHINA PRESS.
52766 O 17

FOR SALE, as a paying concern. A well equipped and fully occupied private boarding house comprising 10 separate bedrooms with bathrooms attached, situated in the Western district, large garden, lawn, and garage, very quiet. Furniture and fittings brand new throughout. For further particulars, please apply to Box 681, THE CHINA PRESS.
52342 O 15

MISCELLANEOUS

PIANO TUNER and repairer, Waldemar Rumberg, offers his services. $5 charged for each service. Considerable discount for yearly basis. 'Phone C. 599. 248 Avenue Joffre.
52550 C

FOR SALE. Contents of 3 roomed Flat, kitchen, pantry and bathroom comfortably and completely furnished in every detail, including cutlery, glassware, linen, crockery, etc., etc. Bubbling Well district, cheap rental, all conveniences: may be taken over for immediate occupation. Ideal apartment for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 741, THE CHINA PRESS.
52759 O 17

USED CARS

FOR SALE, One Vauxhall Touring Car, been used but a short time; in excellent condition, just repainted and thoroughly overhauled. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR CO., LTD., 36 Bubbling Well Road.
52806 O 18

FOR SALE, one Buick 7-passenger Limousine; one Buick 6-cylinder 5-passenger Limousine; one Dodge Touring Car; one Chevrolet Touring Car at Tls. 700.00. For particulars. Apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR Co., Ltd., 36 Bubbling Well Road.
52806 O 18

WANTED—Used sedan. Body must be good condition and mechanically perfect. Apply to Box 763, THE CHINA PRESS.
52807 O 15

OVERLAND touring 90 model 1920, owner driven, just overhauled. Tls. 1,100. Apply to Box 753, THE CHINA PRESS.
52776 O 15

FOR SALE, Essex touring car, Tls. 1,200.00. First class condition, full equipment, five new tires and spotlight. Owner leaving. Address Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone Central 778, Extension 20.
T. F. 6

CHEVROLET—F. B. model. Fine mechanical condition. Fine good tires. Battery rebuilt. Very cheap. Owner leaving. Phone, West 2425. B. T. Phillips.
T. F. 62

FOR SALE. Chandler six cylinder motor car, recently painted and overhauled, in perfect condition, at Tls. 1,550.00 if purchased on or before Monday, 16th. inst. Owner going home. A bargain for the person whose acceptance reaches advertiser first. Apply to Box 748, THE CHINA PRESS.
52767 O 15

FOR SALE. Special six Studebaker limousine in perfect condition and absolutely as new. Bargain. Owner gone home. Apply to Box 548, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 49

Mme. KELVEY School of dancing, Professional teacher Modern, Classical, Character, Clog, Buck, Ballet Toe dancing. Pupils trained gracefully individual style developed. Terms moderate write for appointment Box 49, Ch. P. O.
51506

PROFESSIONAL

YOUNG lady is open to teach beginners English. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 759, THE CHINA PRESS.
52798 O 17

FRENCH and Swedish massage by Madame Chelnakova and staff of trained assistants in new premises at No. 574 Nanking Road, opposite American Drug Co. Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 and 2 to 9 p.m. Monthly terms given. Manicurists also available.
52815

SHORTHAND lessons. Pitmann system. Individual instruction or classes. Apply to Box No. 668, THE CHINA PRESS.

FRANCAISE well recommended graduate teacher gives special French lessons, conversation, grammar, commercial correspondence. Success guaranteed in 3 months. Apply to Box 728, THE CHINA PRESS.
52733

AH PAO, Chinese masseuse, massages patients, charges moderate. Patients must visit Ah Pao's house. No. 226, Szechuen Road, upstairs of Him Yick Bank, near corner of Ningpo Road. Tel. C. 3493.
52416

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a professor of English for a Government University. American or British preferred. Apply to Box 766, THE CHINA PRESS.
52812 O 21

YOUNG lady or gentlemen wanted. The requirements are: Good appearance and good knowledge of English. Position as representative has high commissions and guaranteed Income, state age, languages spoken and nationality. Previous experience desirable but not necessary. Apply Box 762, THE CHINA PRESS.
52805 O 15

YOUNG lady stenographer wanted. Outport near Shanghai, fair salary, enjoyable surroundings. Reply to Box 716, THE CHINA PRESS.
52712

ACCOUNTANT, or bookkeeper American, well experienced, for outport. Good opportunity. State full particulars, references and salary required. Apply to Box 757, THE CHINA PRESS.
52786 O 17

WANTED typist capable of doing billing and filing work. Apply to Box 720, THE CHINA PRESS.
52719 O 15

WANTED. Lady stenographer and book-keeper. Reply giving full particulars to Box 729, THE CHINA PRESS.
52734 O 15

COMPRADORE, wanted for Shanghai office of American firm representing large American Manufacturing Interests, whose goods are well known and established in China, and the Far East. State experience in the Import and Export Trade, give references of Foreign Firms for investigation, also advise nature of guarantee. Reply to Box 708, THE CHINA PRESS.
52698 O 15

ROOMS WANTED

IN private family by married couple, November 1st. State terms. References furnished. 'Apply to Box 744, THE CHINA PRESS.
52761 O 15

WANTED: An unfurnished room with bathroom attached in Central or Hongkew districts by lady. Apply to Box 676, THE CHINA PRESS.
52631 O 15

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED apartment, two or three rooms by married couple, November 1st State terms: Apply to Box 743, THE CHINA PRESS.
52761 O 15

FLAT WANTED: Unfurnished. By two European couple. Two rooms with bath and kitchen attached, if possible with attic. Reply location and terms to Box 755, THE CHINA PRESS.
52779 O 17

WANTED: Small flat, 3 rooms, bath, flush toilet, kitchenette preferably in French Concession. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 730, THE CHINA PRESS.
O 15

HOUSE BOATS FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE: Housesboats "Louisville," "Maggie," "Nino," "Oasis." For further particulars please apply by letter to advertiser Royal Hotel, Range Road.
52311

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted of any kind by well educated lady. Perfect knowledge of English, French, German and Russian languages. Translation undertaken as well. Apply to Box 750, THE CHINA PRESS.
52770

EXPERT filing and cable clerk with 7 years experience in office routine, highly recommended by a large firm, seeks position. Apply to Box 760, THE CHINA PRESS.
52800 O 15

COMPETENT stenographer-secretary having years' experience desires engagement. Outport and travelling acceptable. Apply to Box 667, THE CHINA PRESS.
52814 O 17

ACCOUNTANT, English, with fifteen years practical experience. Excellent education and highest references will shortly be open for engagement, good initiative and used to handling large staffs. Apply to Box 767, THE CHINA PRESS.
52816 O 18

EXPERIENCED compradore, is open for engagement with a right firm. State full particulars. Apply to Box 765, THE CHINA PRESS.
52809 O 17

YOUNG American lady just from United States seeks employment as stenographer-secretary. 8 years experience. Address Box No. 764, THE CHINA PRESS.
52808 O 15

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and General Office man, American, good executive ability, desires engagement. Excellent references. No objection to outports. Reply to Box 721, THE CHINA PRESS.
52720 O 19

AMERICAN woman, experienced typist, filing, general office work, desires position of any sort. Apply to Box 715, THE CHINA PRESS.
52711 O 15

MECHANIC, American, experienced with oil mill and refrigeration seeks position. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 700, THE CHINA PRESS.
52676 O 15

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by British couple, furnished house with garden, three months, December to February. Apply to Box 751, THE CHINA PRESS.
52771 O 15

EXPERIENCED Japanese gentleman, desires immediate employment in export and import firm. Please apply to Box 717, THE CHINA PRESS.
52840 O 17

WANTED: Four or five roomed house, in Western district, near tram with all modern conveniences by Chinese family. Apply to Box 698, THE CHINA PRESS.
52674 O 19

GARAGE TO LET

PRIVATE garage, approximately 18' x 9' with cement flooring, in Darroch Road. Use of 'phone. Rent moderate. Apply to Box 738, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 61

PRIVATE garage in Dixwell Road To let on short or long term. Immediate occupation. Inspection invited. Apply to Box 724, THE CHINA PRESS.
52730 O 15

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DRUG manufacturer—It is desired to get in touch with one or more firms in Shanghai prepared to manufacture pills and other preparations. Address Box No. 697, THE CHINA PRESS.
52667

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Very desirable ground floor room, with large show windows, in good location close to French Bund. Suitable for office or show room. Area Approximately, 2400 square feet. Apply to Box 769, THE CHINA PRESS.
52820 O 15

ONE room 25 x 25 modern fireproof steam heated building. Tls. 80.00 per month, including heat, light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 758, THE CHINA PRESS.
52795 O. 15

NANTUNG BUILDING, 22 Kiuklang Road, to let, offices, 4 medium sized rooms, moderate rental. Apply K. H. Schen & Co., 22 Kiuklang Road or Apply to Box 756, THE CHINA PRESS.
52783 O 20

TO sublet one room, fourth floor, southern exposure, Glen Line Building, lease expiring December 31, 1923. Room rents for Tls. 100.00 monthly, willing to sublet at Tls. 80.00 monthly. Apply Room 508, Glen Line Building.
52472 O 14

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road.
T. F. 52

TO LET. Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road.
T. F. 10

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET. Newly decorated, two roomed flat in French Concession, one block from Bund. Modern bathroom fixtures. Geyser installed. Light, water, etc. included in rental. Apply to Box 770, THE CHINA PRESS.
52820 O 15

TO LET, two nice comfortably furnished flats without board. One sitting room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, two verandahs, and small garden. Kitchen utensils, crockery. Rent: each Tls. 90 per month. Apply, French Concession, Rue de l'Observatoire No. 612. Near French Garden. Tram No. 10. Daily 4-7 p.m.
52661

TO LET on Bubbling Well Road, flat of three large rooms (furnished) with bathroom, kitchen and verandah. Apply to 170C Bubbling Well Road. Telephone West 1615.
52662

TO LET, well furnished comfortable flats with all modern conveniences; and also single rooms. Full excellent board served privately. Apply 192A Bubbling Well Road
52787 O 20

TO LET, flat of two rooms, verandah, bathroom, if desired little kitchen, in private family near French Park and tram. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 739 THE CHINA PRESS.
52752 O 17

TO LET in house newly renovated Double and single rooms with bath and modern sanitation; garden, tennis lawn, garage. Excellent cuisine. Apply 633 Rue Ratard Telephone West 3109.
52753 O 27

TO LET, modern unfurnished flat of two or three rooms in quiet locality, near the French trams. Garage optional. Apply to Box 749, THE CHINA PRESS.
52768 O 15

FOR RENT, Western district, furnished apartment, 2 rooms. Modern conveniences. With meals or use of kitchen. Apply to Box 723, THE CHINA PRESS.
52728 O 15

TO LET, Haskell Road, furnished attic flat, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Apply to Box 733, THE CHINA PRESS.
52742 O 15

TO LET, four rooms, unfurnished flat with modern conveniences. Gas and electricity in house. Apply 22 Chaoufoong Road.
52730 O 15

TO LET, in Central district. Three roomed partly furnished flat. Apply G. N. Marshall. Phone Cent. 2020.
T. F. 32

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, small 3 roomed house. 307 Avenue Joffre. Furniture and fixtures must taken over for $500.
52793 O 20

TO LET, well furnished house, 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. 152A. Avenue du Roi Albert. Near Avenue Joffre.
52794

TO LET, one nicely furnished house of 15 rooms, hall, and 6 bathrooms, two garages and a vegetable garden. Owner leaving for home. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 701, THE CHINA PRESS.
52677

TO LET: House in Eastern district. Seven rooms consisting of drawing room, dining room, two bedrooms, attic and two small rooms. Kitchen and bath. Rent Tls. 55.00, telephone and lease to be transferred. Whole house just been painted. Park and Market close by. Furnitures and fittings to be taken over and a small amount of key money to be collected. Apply to Box 754, THE CHINA PRESS.
52779 O 17

FURNISHED house to let. 16 Yangtzepoo Road. 5 rooms. Apply at No. 10, Yangtzepoo Road.
52758 O 20

FULLY furnished house to let in Seymour Road for 12 months from November 1st, consisting of three reception rooms, four bedrooms with three bathrooms and sleeping verandah attached. Rent Tls. 200 Apply to Box 742, THE CHINA PRESS.
52760 O 17

FOR RENT. Modern family apartments, steam heated, unfurnished, 5 and 6 rooms, downtown location. Call at office, 7 Young Allen Court. Telephone North 3630.
52713 O 20

TO LET, two fine semi-detached residences, Nos. 310 and 312, Route Duplex. Fitted with latest improvements, garage and tennis court. Rent Tls. 160 and 170. Inspection any time. For terms apply by letter to 320, Avenue Joffre.
52717 O 19

TO LET, four-roomed house, near French Park. Furniture and fixtures at a moderate price. Apply to Box 704, THE CHINA PRESS.
52686 O 18

TO LET house on Bubbling Well Road. Modern conveniences. Will be vacant 31st October. Reply to Box 678, THE CHINA PRESS.
52635 O 17

TO LET in Kiaochow Road, two newly built houses, No. 65 and No. 67, each consisting of 3 bedrooms with bathrooms and verandas attached, dining room, drawing room, study, kitchen, both servants rooms, garden and garage. Rent Tls. 160.00 per month, payable in advance. No other charges. Please apply to H. T. Yu, Ka 154 (Ching-Chiang-Li), Cuningham Road.
52617 O 15

TO LET, 8 roomed houses, newly built, Route Pere Robert, opposite St. Mary's Hospital. Apply Royal Dutch Cigar Works, 31 Szechuen Road. Telephone Central 385.
52630 O 15

FOUR roomed house to let. All modern conveniences, garage, near tram in French Concession. Immediate occupation. Rental Tls. 80. Shanghai Estate Co. Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 57

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET. Modern First Floor Godown in Central District close to Bund and Nanking Road. Approximately 3600 square feet. Can be sub-divided. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 771, THE CHINA PRESS.
52820 O 15

ROOMS TO LET

8 Love Lane. New and handsomely furnished rooms with private bath and verandah. House just opened September 15. Excellent American food, Phone W. 2425.
52684 O 15

TO LET, furnished room with veranda and bathroom. Immediate occupation. Apply 62, Range Road
52219 O 15

ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, comfortably furnished front room with verandah, large private bathroom, hot and cold water. Good board. Suitable for married couple or two friends. Terms moderate. Carter Road district. 'Phone West 3024.
52799 O 20

ROOM: Double. Beautifully furnished. Central location. With or without board. Apply to Box 761, THE CHINA PRESS.
52802 O 18

TO LET without board in Carter Road, large furnished room, with small balcony and bathroom. Breakfast if desired. Apply to Box 774, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone W. 1905.
52821 O 15

TO LET. A large unfurnished room, with attached bathroom, in French Concession close to Bund. Moderate rental includes light, water, taxes. Geyser installed. Apply to Box 768, THE CHINA PRESS.
52820 O 15

CHOICE rooms and menu of variety and abundance. Rates day or month at Lamont's Private Hotel. Directions to Reach:—Range Road to Hannen Road past Victoria Nursing Home a few steps to No. 7 Boundary Terrace. Canadian management.
52721 O 24

Large room to let with board, with bathroom combined. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors, and also one small room, suitable for young lady or gentleman. Apply 5, Young Allen Terrace.
52680 O 15

TO LET with full board, one large furnished front room with closed verandah, private bathroom, and also one single room. Moderate charge. 19A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848.
52678 O 19

CENTRAL, without board, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Hot and cold water, lift, telephone, attendance. Apply to Box 710, THE CHINA PRESS.
52703 O 15

TO LET, furnished rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Excellent cuisine and service. Apply Bellevue House, 34 Haskell Road. Phone North 255.
52634 O 17

ROOM to let, one large room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent service and cuisine. Please apply 98 Route des Soeurs.
52642 O 15

ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant. With Board, one large front attic room. Facing South. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET
With full board, large and small rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Tel. North 482.

TO LET
ONE large room, furnished, with full board, in Western district, for married couple or two bachelors. Tennis and garage. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road.
South room with verandah and bath. Now vacant. Small room vacant October 19th.
50375

TO LET, one large room with bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Please apply 28, Carter Road. Tel. West 1912.
52785 O 17

TO LET, one large bright room with forerroom. Bathroom and private entrance. 45 North Szechuen Road. Doctor Bergshtam.
52778 O 15

TO LET, well furnished room with private bathroom and verandah. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden. Tel. N. 3080.
52780 O 15

FOR RENT, one large furnished room with board, private bathroom, modern plumbing, 2 minutes from the French Park. Apply to 628, Rue de l'Observatoire.
52754 O 15

TO LET, three furnished rooms, enclosed verandah, gas cooker, bath, servants room, good attendance, reduced rent. 7 Wayside Road.
52694

SINGLE and double rooms, private bathrooms 75.00 to 100.00 per month, with board, without board optional. 312 Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
52452.

LARGE, well furnished room with board, and full accommodations to let. Garden, geyser, and telephone. Apply 17 East Seward Road.
52518

TO LET, near French Park, comfortable double and single room, private bath, first class French cooking. Phone W. 3125, 127, Route Vallon.
52715 O 24

NEWLY furnished bedrooms, modern bathrooms, central heating, in new building overlooking Bund. Board optional. Apply to Box 735, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 60

TO LET, one large double room, Central, suitable for married couple or two friends, also wanted bachelor to share room with another. Select, boarding house. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 722, THE CHINA PRESS.
52722

TO LET, a well furnished room with full board. Apply to Box 695, THE CHINA PRESS.
52663

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELTEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats, Woosung and 8 North Honan Road. Telephone N. 295.
T. F. 3

FOR SALE, retail, at price much below cost I. and R. Morley's gentleman's woollen underwear in different weights and sizes. Inspection invited. George McBain (Import Dept.) 17 Kiangse Road.
52801

FOR SALE: Moutrie piano practically new, two complete bedroom suites, Phone N. 157, 66 Scott Road.
T. F. 58

FOR SALE. Small up-to-date Garage of 10 Cars etc., as a going concern. Excellent opportunity for any one who can personally supervise the business. Apply to Box 773, THE CHINA PRESS.
52819 O 21

FOR SALE. two new cooking stoves number six, makers Smith, Wellstood Scotland, one with water boiler 72 Mex. One without 56 Mex. 5 Ward Road, Tel. East 267.
52797 O 15

WANTED second-hand cash register in A. 1 condition. Must give receipt checks. Apply to Box 772, THE CHINA PRESS.
52817 O 18

CHOICE selection of Cross Stitch from Anking, Changsha, and Ichang. Sole agency in Shanghai for this mission work of highest quality. Tuesdays and Fridays 9 a.m. to noon, 114 Dixwell Road. Telephone, N. 1862.
52285.

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y. M. C. A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop." 120 Szechuen Road.
52382

METAL for sale, American mild Steel Plates: Thick, 1/8" to 1½". Length 8' to 32'. Width 3' to 8'. Also steel channels, joists, angles, beams, reinforcin bars etc. All are long lengths. Moderate price. Apply to Dong Ting Kee, 11 North Soochow Road.
52751 O 20

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred German police dog pups. Parents imported. Apply to Box 745, THE CHINA PRESS.
52764 O 17

WANTED to buy one Carlowitz Code, new or secondhand. Apply to Box 719, THE CHINA PRESS.
52718 O 15

FOR SALE: New medium size stove suitable for heating large room. A. 1. condition. Can be seen at the French Wireless Station, or apply to Box 725, THE CHINA PRESS.
O 15

FOR SALE, new American Army saddle with double set of bridles and halster, complete. Apply to Box 731, THE CHINA PRESS.
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France To Electrify All Of Her Roads

BY STEPHANE LAUZANNE

Paris, September 2.—"Within the next fifteen years France will have abandoned her last steam locomotive, her railroads being entirely electrified." This is the prophecy made by M. Yves le Trocquer, the French Minister of Public Works, in a recent conversation.

Bending over a map, he pointed out to me the various regions which will be tapped for electrical energy, as well as the various stages of this marvelous transformation.

"Before the end of next year," he informed me, "the entre southwestern region of France, that is, the region abutting the Pyrenees, will have been elctrified. It is quite simple, as the waterfalls of the Pyrenees will furnish the necessary energy. Before the end of 1925 all southeastern branches, particularly those on the Mediterranean coast line, Marseilles and Nice, will also be electrified, and this, too, will be quite easy, as the Alps will give us the wherewithal to obtain all the current we may need. Befor the end of 1926 all of central France, thanks to the Auvergne, will fall in line with the general transformation. We will then attend to the north and the east, where we already have powerful electrical stations. All that will be left then will be Brittany and Normandy, that is, the west of France. Here our difficulties will be greater, as this part of France has no mountains, and but few rivers of any importance to aliment electrical stations. But we have the entire Atlantic Ocean and the Channel at our disposition—here we have a vast field of electrical energy. So by the year 1940, at the very latest, all French railroads will have been electrified, thanks to the inexhaustible white and blue fuel resources of France. Coal, whose mining and transportation are so costly, and which is so disagreeable to handle, will become a thing of the past. Not a single wreath of smoke will contaminate the air in France, and it will save us 8,000,000 tons of coal annually.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

I remarked his prophecy as a great industrial revolution—one of the greatest industrial revolutions of the generation. But the public does not appreciate a revolution unless it is progressive and its comfort is assured. What a wonderful step forward will the realisation of this plan then be indeed. For the French public has a wonderful vista of comfort ahead in the transformation of its railroads.

M. Le Trocquer added: "The passenger cars will be cleaner, as in doing away with coal we will do away with the coal dust that at present makes railroad travel so disagreeable. They will be well lighted, as all cars will naturally be lighted by electricity, instead of by gas as at present. Above all, the locomotives will be in need of less repairs, and the reparation of locomotives is the nightmare of all railroads at present. In July, 1914, just before the war, there were just 1,720 locomotives lying idle, waiting to be repaired. In 1919, just after the war, this number had increased to 3,418, and by July 1, 1922, despite all that could be done, there were still 2,717 to be repaired. Experiments have shown that electric locomotives are less liable to break down, and therefore less liable to be idle waiting for repairs. We are in high hopes that with the electrication of our railroads the necessity of repairs will be reduced by more than half—perhaps by two-thirds."

And, besides, the electrification of the French railroads will greatly reduce the possibility of accidents, or at least make them less serious.

STATISTICS OF ACCIDENTS

In this regard M. Le Trocquer gave the following interesting satistics of all accidents that had taken place on the French lines in the last twelve years: The average number of accidents causing death and serious injury, from 1910 to 1915, were about 200 a year, which annually caused about sixty deaths and 500 serious injuries. During the war the number of accidents augmented considerably, so that in 1917 there were 332 accidents in France, causing 257 deaths and 965 serious injuries, and in 1918 there were 379 accidents, causing 349 deaths and 1,435 serious injuries.

But since peace has been declared the statistics show an improvement, so that in 1921 there were only seventy-two accidents, causing 137 deaths and 539 serious injuries, and during the first six months of the present year, 1922, there were only fourteen accidents, causing twenty deaths and 166 serious injuries.

The superstitious Frenchman usually says "Touch wood" when he speaks of a dangerous or unpleasant subject, in order to avert bad luck. So let us touch a whole forest, trusting that the statistics for 1922 will continue to remain as low as they are now, the lowest ever registered in France. And let us hope that the second part of this year will be as auspicious for those who use the railroads as was the first part.

Bolshevism Active Factor In Chinese Life, Says Pastor

(Reuter's Service)

Portland, Ore., Sept. 13.—Bolshevism is the most active influence in Chinese life today, said Bishop Logan H. Roots of Hankow, addressing a missionary mass meeting of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church here.

"As a result of doctrines from Red Russia," he said, "a large question mark is the standard of Modern China. The laws are questioned, the customs are questioned and even the doctrines that have stood for thousands of years are in peril. The home life and the family, the basis of all Chinese life, are in the balance. Young China, filled with Bolshevik doctrines, is even questioning the worth of filial piety, the highest of Oriental virtues."

Bishop Roots, who has been nominated as head of the Federated Christian Council of Churches in the Orient, pleaded for more unity among the Christians in their work there.

Bobbed Hair Doomed By Edict Of Paris

Paris, Aug. 20.—If Paris may be called an arbiter of feminine hirsuteness, bobbed hair will soon be doomed to the family kodak book. The makers of mode and the knights of the curling iron here do not approve of chopping the hair off just below the ears, and they say so with emphasis, not that it has any effect on their remunerative art. Unless the lady's hair is naturally curly she has to spend more time than usual in the coiffeur's chair. But unless her face is the face that supports bobbed hair—and most faces do not—then all the expert coiffeurs and all the expert coiffeur's men will not make her as attractive as longer hair would make her.

The Tribune did not seek this verdict. It was thrust upon us by those of Paris who specialise in the art of dressing milady's locks. It was hoped to gain the decision and consent from these makers of the mode that the proper time would come when women of all clases could "legally" dispense with the despotism of hair, and wash and comb the abbreviated headdress something after the masculine fashion, with the same economy of time, labor and sunlight. But it is a fad with no real merit and is burning out, say the Paris coiffeurs.

It was perhaps with a certain something lacking in the knowledge of feminine psychology, this attempt to group women in general with a movement to shear off the locks. The direct answer to the direct question was: "Women insist on looking attractive. Only a few women look really attractive with bobbed hair. It becomes a few when they have got the face to go with it. The face and hair must work together. And short hair is not an easy matter to keep in shape. It must be worked and fussed over morning and night if it is to be seen always at its best. Bobbed hair is a snare and a delusion."

"But leave out the question of mode," we insisted. "Doesn't it sound sensible that the working girl should be able to dispense with the slavery of long hair which she must work over each morning to the detriment of rest and time clocks?"

HAIRDRESSERS' VERDICT

"Ah, monsieur," we were reminded, "does not the little working girl want to look attractive?"

That was the end of the argument. Paris hair dressers are against bobbed hair. The hard, cold verdict is a pained "No." All that remains is to give the decision in extense.

Among those most qualified to speak is, perhaps, Monsieur Armand Holtz, a noted authority among Paris coiffeurs, and, incidentally, in addition, proprietor of one of the largest French perfumeries, so well up, in fact, in his art that he once figured as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Monsieur Holtz's ideas are backed by others who are high in the trade.

"There are women in every class of society who bob their hair," said the authority. "But you can't call it a mode. It is different in America, but in France very few of those who are in high society indulge in the bobbing face. The coiffeur, who is well known among a noble clientele, refused to "besmirch his art." "And the young countess's hair soon became normal again and all was well," recounted the coiffeur with earnest pride, and she thanked him for thwarting her emotional impulse.

custom. If I may say so, I'm afraid that the custom is more general among our demimondaines.

"Short hair is not more practical, because a woman with long hair becomes adept at the practice of putting it up, whereas, unless bobbed hair is naturally curly, it requires a long time to make it attractive. Wouldn't short hair look frightful falling straight down either cheek? N'est-ce pas?

"On the other hand, short hair is much less elegant than long hair, because not every coiffeur suits every woman. The hair must harmonise to the face. If the face is long and thin, it is the hair that counteracts this facial misfortune. It must be waved out on the sides and in the back. Pile hair high on the head of a woman with a long face—diable! A short, wide face needs the opposite treatment. And I ask you how could you, how could you do a short, wide face with bobbed hair? Mon Dieu!

"Different faces, different expressions, different coiffures, n'est-ce pas? Faces differ."

VISAGE MUST FIT CLIP

The best coiffeurs in Paris, The Tribune learns, refuse to bob their client's hair unless the client brings the right visage along with the fancy.

Recently a young countess went to a second-rate coiffeur and had her hair dyed. It was so poorly done that she rushed to a specialist and insisted on having the hair cut short. It was straigh: hair, but her face was not a hair-

U. S. Commissioner Hears Traffic Cases

Several traffic cases occupied the attention of United States Commissioner N. E. Lurton in the United States Court yesterday.

Mr. W. Schlobohm, charged with allowing the parking of cars outside his premises on Weihaiwei Road, pleaded guilty but contended that the offense was more of a technicality than anything else. He was warned by the court and ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Mr. F. M. Howard was charged with causing an obstruction on Szechuen Road by parking his car on an unauthorised spot. He declared that he was having tiffin at the time and on account of conflicting evidence the court dismissed the charge. Mr. Howard was then charged with causing an obstruction by parking his car in an unauthorised spot on the same street on another date. He pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs.

BOSTON BAKED!

New Englanders, and all who have ever visited Boston, will hail with jubilation the announcement that the succulent fruit known as the "Boston Baked Bean," supplemented and urged on by the genuine Boston "Brown Bread," may now be secured in Shanghai. Orders for the aforesaid may be placed at the British Flower Shop—and former patrons of the former American Woman's Exchange will be especially interested in the announcement, for the beans are according to the recipe in effect at that establishment.

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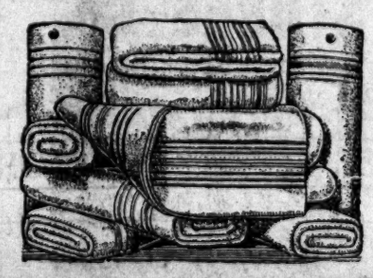

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Size 12 x 9 ft Pink Ground with Design in Blue	$199.00	$150.00
Size 12 x 9 ft DK Blue Ground with Design in Blue	$199.00	$150.00
Size 13'6 x 11'3 DK Blue Ground Pink Centre Design	$279.00	$210.00
Size 13'6 x 11'3 Red Ground with Brown Design	$279.00	$210.00
Size 13'6 x 11'3 Saxe Blue Gound with Brown Design	$279.00	$210.00
Size 15'0 x 11'3 Green Ground, Design in Brown	$300.00	$225.00

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	Usual Price	*Bargain Price*
Size 12 x 9 ft Grey Border, Brown Design in Center	$117.00	$90.00
Size 12 x 9 ft Green Border Light in Center	$117.00	$90.00
Size 13'-6" x 10 ft 6 inch Two tone Green Light Ground	$145.00	$110.00
Size 13'-6" x 10'-6" Pink Border, Green Centre	$145.00	$110.00
Size 15'-0" x 12'-0" Black and White Design	$199.00	$150.00

SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPETS

	Usual Price	*Bargain Price*
Size 12 x 9 ft. All over design in Red and Blue	$189.00	$145.00
Size 12 x 9 ft. All over design in Buff, Pink and Brown	$189.00	$145.00
Size 15 x 12 ft. Persian design Red and Dark Blue	$325.00	$250.00
Size 15 x 12 ft. All over design in Red and Brown	$325.00	$250.00

VELVET PILE CARPETS

	Usual Price	*Bargain Price*
Size 9x9 ft. All over design in Red, Green and Blue	$105.00	$ 80.00
Size 9x9 ft. Pink and Brown all over design	$105.00	$ 80.00
Size 12x9 ft. Turkish design in Blue and Red	$135.00	$105.00
Size 12x9 ft. Brown and Red all over Pattern	$135.00	$105.00
Size 12x9 ft. Persian design in Red Green and Brown	$135.00	$105.00

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Size 11'-9"x8'-10"	Red and Blue design Buff ground	$140.00	$105.00
Size 11'-10"x8'-10"	Buff ground Blue design	$125.00	$95.00
Size 14'-10"x11'-10"	Blue ground Red and Blue design	$235.00	$180.00

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Size 9'-0"x7'-6"	Red and green Turkey design	$ 35.00	$27.50
Size 9 ft x9 ft	Red and Blue Persian design	$ 47.50	$36.00
Size 12'-0"x9'-0"	Dk. Blue ground with red design	$ 69.00	$55.00
Size 13'-6"x10'-6"	Green and Red all over design	$ 85.00	$65.00
Size 13'-6"x12.0"	Green Brown and Red all over design	$110.00	$85.00

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Activities Of The League

Remarkable Record Set Forth Of Achievements In Maintaining Peace In Europe And South America—World Court Functioning

BY HAMILTON HOLT
(In The New York Times)

In the Des Moines speech of October 7, 1920, in which Senator Harding first definitely repudiated the League of Nations, he said that "our opponents are persistently curious to know whether—or perhaps I might better say when—I am elected I intend to 'scrap' the League. It might be sufficient in reply to suggest the futility of 'scrapping' anything that is already scrapped."

A committee of thirty-one influential and distinguished Republicans issued, a week later, an appeal to all friends of the League, urging them to vote for Mr. Harding on the theory that he would bring the United States into the existing League of Nations better than would Mr. Cox. The two most influential members of Mr. Harding's Cabinet, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover, were members of this committee. They stated that "the conditions in Europe make it essential that the stabilising effect of the treaty already made between the European powers shall not be lost by them and that the necessary changes be made by changing the terms of the treaty rather than by beginning entirely anew. That course Mr. Harding is willing to follow."

It turned out, however, that Mr. Harding meant exactly what he said on October 7, and that the thirty-one eminent Republicans misled the country in saying that he would bring the United States into the existing League modified to meet America's objections, for in his first message to Congress, delivered on April 12, he said:

"In the existing League of Nations, world governing with its super powers, this Republic will have no part. There can be no misinterpretation, and there will be no betrayal of the deliberate expression of the American people in the recent election; and, settled in our decision for ourselves, it is only fair to say to the world in general and to our associates in war in particular that the League Covenant can have no sanction by us."

What, then, is this League of Nations that Senator Harding said was "already scrapped" and President Harding says now "can have no sanction by us?" I cannot hope in this short paper to bring in review all the things that have been done by the League of Nations and under its auspices since it began its official existence on January 10, 1920, two years and a half ago. Things are happening with such cumulating swiftness that I doubt if any one out outside the Secretariat at Geneva can keep fully up to date in things accomplished and things projected.

PERSONNEL OF COUNCIL

The Council of the League was to have consisted of nine members, but as the United States has refused to join, it consists of eight—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan each have a permanent seat on the Council. The Assembly chooses the other four. The representatives of the eight States are Lord Balfour, Great Britain; M. Leon Bourgeois, France; the Marquis Imperali, Italy; the Viscount Ishii, Japan; M. Hymans, Belgium; M. L. Cunha, Brazil; Wellington Koo, China; Z. De Leon, Spain.

The President of the Council changes with each meeting and rotates in alphabetical order according to the States represented. Any member of the League has the right to have a representative sit on the Council when matters affecting its interests are being considered. Nations not members of the Council have taken advantage of this privilege on frequent occasions. The Council has held nineteen sessions. At each one of these sessions questions of world importance have been discussed, and so far the members have been able to come to unanimous agreement on every issue.

The Council also appointed the various commissions entrusted to it by the Covenant. Perhaps the most important of these is the Permanent Advisory Commission on Military, Naval and Aerial Affairs. This commission is composed of technical military experts, as well as those representing capital, labor, statecraft, etc. The principal duties of this commission are to propose plans for universal disarmament, to advise as to the size of the armaments of the new States which apply for membership in the League, and to suggest plans for obviating the evil effects attendant upon the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war.

An eminent commission of jurisconsults was appointed by the Council to work out the constitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is no secret that Elihu Root was the dominating personality of the commission, and to him more than any other member is due credit for the truly admirable plan that was worked out. This Elihu Root, who has done so little to help and so much to hinder the establishment of the League of Nations, finds that only through the machinery of the League can his life dream of a Great World Tribunal be realised.

ROAD TO RESTORATION

The Council called an International Financial Congress which completed its labors in 1920 in Brussels. It urged disarmament as a means to business rehabilitation and made important constructive suggestions in regard to international trade, finance, currency and exchange.

The Council already has taken cognisance of five international issues, all of which might otherwise have led to war—those between Sweden and Finland, Poland and Lithuania, Persia and Soviet Russia, Albania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Germany and Poland with respect to upper Silesia.

The Aaland Island case between Sweden and Finland raises the vital issue of the rights of secession under the League.

The arbitration board appointed by the Council decided the case in favor of Finland. But in the interest of general peace and of future good relations between Finland and Sweden the Council decided that the archipelago should be neutralised and all fortifications demolished.

The Polish-Lithuanian dispute has made more demands on the League than any other single problem—though the settlement of this vexing problem is not yet in sight, the League has kept the peace, and no doubt sooner or later will be able to bring about a solution honorable to all.

The Persia and Soviet Russia dispute brought into play for the first time the "nefarious" Article X of the Covenant, and, mirable dictu! none of our boys, or the boys of anybody else, were brought across the ocean at the behest of wicked foreigners sitting around the council table to fight for a clause that did not concern them.

STOPPING A CONFLICT

It seems some Soviet warships shelled a Persian port, and Persia immediately notified the Secretariat to convoke the Council. The Secretariat had no discretion under Article XI of the Covenant but to act as requested. So the Council was called. Its members brought about cessation of hostilities and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Persia were saved "from external aggression." Article X. did the business without the firing of a shot.

Perhaps no subject with which the League has had to deal has excited greater interest than the question of upper Silesia; that is, how to limit the frontiers of upper Silesia between Germany and Poland.

The Council subjected all the facts to an independent examination and traced a frontier line, and at the same time recommended that Poland and Germany should adopt certain economic guarantees which it considered indispensable in the interests of the population. Since the decision calm has reigned in Upper Silesia, which before and after the plebiscite had been the scene of serious disturbances.

The Council also selected the commissions which have since been administering the Sarre Valley and Danzig with such signal success as wards of the League. It ordered the Secretariat to ask England and Japan to modify their treaty of offense and defense in the Far East so as to make it consistent with the Covenant. It heard India's claim to be included in the governing body of the International Labor Office. It took under consideration France's proposal to establish an international university at Brussels. It admitted Switzerland to membership in the League, with such reservations as are required by the Swiss Constitution, and it approved plans for sending a commission of labor leaders and employers into Soviet Russia to survey social and economic conditions there. These and a thousand other things the Council has been doing.

HOW THE LEAGUE WORKS

Probably the League can be best understood from a study of the work of the Assemblies, of which two have already been held. The Assembly is the democratic chamber of the League, where all nations are free and equal. The Assembly sessions mark, better than those of the Council, the milestones of the League's progress. The first Assembly was called by President Wilson. It was his right and honor according to Article V. of the Covenant. It met in Geneva, November 15, 1920. All things considered, it made an extraordinary record. The official reports were in the shape of a Provisional Verbatim Record of the thirty plenary sessions of the Assembly, an official journal giving acomplete abstract of the work of the entire Congress, the Proces-Verbaux (minutes) of the six subcommittees of the Assembly and several hundred documents covering every conceivable subject of interest, superinterest and non-interest to the Assembly.

What, then, did the Assembly do? In the first place forty nations sent delegates. They admitted six new members, two of them recent enemies. Four other States, formerly part of the Russian Empire, namely, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Georgia, while not admitted, were nevertheless given representation on the technical organisations of the League.

When for one reason or another practically every nation in the League found itself unable to assume a mandate over Armenia, the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution expressing the hope that the efforts of the President of the United States, energetically supported by the Governments of Spain and Brazil and by the Council of the League, would result in the preservation of the Armenian race and in obtaining for Armenia a stable Government. President Wilson did everything he could, but Congress refused to act, and, except for the delineating of the boundary, the United States had to leave Armenia to her fate.

Belgium had the honor of having the first President of the Assembly. Her distinguished diplomat and statesman, Paul Hymans, was unanimously elected to the office. Naturally, the first thing done was to adopt rules of procedure. Perhaps the most important rule adopted was the suggestion of the Scandinavian delegates that the Assembly meet automatically once a year, on the first Monday in September. Another significant rule was that where the Council and the Assembly have concurrent jurisdiction neither one can interfere if the other has first taken cognisance of the matter.

ATTENTION TO HEALTH

The Office International d'Hygiene Publique in Paris was designated to form the nucleus of the League's health organisation, which was charged with the co-ordination of the various health agencies in the world, the bringing of them into close cooperation with the International Labor Office, the Red Cross, &c., the hastening of concerted action in case of epidemics and the preparation of international health congresses. A medical secretariat with a competent staff was installed at Geneva, all under the general direction of an expert committee.

Probably the most important single act of the Assembly was the adoption, with but slight modifications, of the Permanent Court of International Justice as originally prepared by Elihu Root and his confreres at The Hague, and amended by the Council at its Brussels session. As Britain, France and Japan were not yet ready to grant the court any compulsory jurisdiction (the United States Senate took the same view when the Taft arbitration treaties were before it), the draft was modified to prevent one nation from being able to hale another into court. But this was too reactionary for most of the lesser powers so a compromise was effected whereby the nations so desiring could declare in advance what subjects they were willing to arbitrate, and compulsory arbitration followed between those making the same declaration.

The Secretariat was requested to send a questionnaire to all Governments asking what measures they have taken to combat the world-wide evil of the traffic in women and children. The Governments signatory to the congresses of 1904 and 1910 were to be immediately urged to put these beneficent conventions into operation. An international conference was ordered to be held prior to the next meeting of the Assembly to co-ordinate the answers to the questionnaire and to prepare a program for united action.

The Assembly adopted a budget of 21,000,000 gold francs. This included 7,000,000 gold francs for the Labor Office. If America had been a member of the League our quota would have been about $220,000, one-tenth of 1 percent of what we spent on military preparation before the war, and about two-thousandths of 1 percent of what we spent on armaments during a single year of the war.

Finally, the Assembly refused to approve of Italy's proposal for an impartial international distribution of raw materials, it declined Senator La Fontaine's plea for the establishment of an international university at Brussels and it was unwilling to record itself as favoring Esperanto as the international language.

SOUTH AMERICAN ISSUES

Between the meeting of the first and second Assembly, the Council took up two matters that were of special interest to the United States. It has made a polite answer to Secretary Hughes's note on Yap, notifying the United States that the League had not been delegated the power to allocate mandates, but only to lay down the rules by which mandates were to be administered. It also has taken note of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute by dispatching an identical telegram to Panama and Costa Rica reminding them of their obligations under the Paris covenant to preserve peace and asking for the facts. The United States has officially taken no notice of this, and, as my pro-League friend, Theodore Marburg, well points out, has therefore missed a fine oportunity to show our good-will to the League even though we are not a member of it.

I pass over other good deeds by the Council and on to the Second Assembly, which sat for five weeks last September. The members present, without a dissenting vote, admitted three new nations—Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Thus the League now consists of fifty-one members. Those still remaining outside, by necessity or preference, are Russia, Germany, Turkey, Mexico and, to its everlasting shame, the United States.

Jonkheer van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland, Holland's chief delegate to the recent Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, was elected President of the second Assembly.

At the first meeting of the

(Continued on Page 11)

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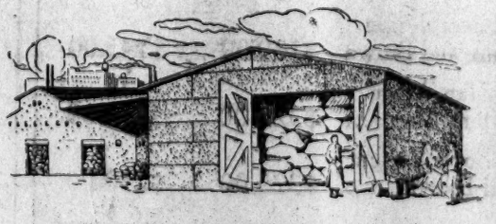

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Activities Of The League

(Continued from Page 10)

Council of the League held early in 1920, Lord Curzon, the British delegate, took occasion to answer the purely American criticism that the League was a "super-government" and therefore in some way (never explicitly stated) violated our Constitution. Despite this unequivocal repudiation, the charge still persists in high places in America that the League is a super State. Even President Harding has recently reiterated it. Undoubtedly with this in mind, Mr. Wellington Koo took occasion in his opening speech as temporary presiding officer of the second Assembly to redefine the position of the League on this issue. And Leon Bourgeois, the first President of the Council and the French chief delegate at both Assemblies, perhaps the greatest constitutional authority on the Coveant in Europe, took occasion during the second session to say that "Those who have spoken about a super-State know very little about the League and entirely misunderstand it. We have every respect for the individual sovereignty of nations; but we all bow before one sovereignty which is greater than any, namely, the sovereignty of right."

ROOT'S WORLD COURT

I have not space here to deal with the elaborate schemes for perfecting the machinery of the League, whether in the Secretariat, the various commissions or in the procedure of the Assembly itself. I must confine myself largely to the more important concrete things accomplished. Probably nothing done will have great effect in hastening peace on earth than the definite establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This august tribunal as originally worked out by Elihu Root and his conferees at The Hague two Summers ago was adopted with but slight modifications at the first meeting of the Assembly. Prior to the convening of the second Assembly the one hundred and fifty or more Judges of the existing Hague tribunal sent in their nominations—all except the four American judges. The candidates so nominated, after the withdrawals, consisted of a panel of eighty. In accordance with the statute the Assembly and the Council each proceeded to its selection simultaneously and independently of the other and on the principle that a candidate who received the majority of votes of both bodies was elected. All eleven Judges and three of the four Deputy Judges were elected in the first day's balloting and the remaining Deputy Judge was elected two days later. On the first ballot of the Assembly nine candidates were selected and on the second John Bassett Moore, the only American representative on the court, was chosen. It took three more ballots to select the eleventh and last Judge. In the meantime the Council had drawn up its list and sent it to the Assembly in a sealed envelope, and when the results were read it was found that nine Judges had obtained the absolute majority o both bodies. And so the balloting continued, until finally the Assembly and Council deadlocked in three successive vote on the final candidate. As an agreement seemed unlikely, a joint committee of the Council and Assembly was appointed, known as the Committee on Mediation. This was Mr. Root's pet device, which he took from the precedent of the "joint committee" of the Senate and the House. This joint committee had no difficulty in selecting a compromise candidate, and he was thereupon unanimously elected.

The fifteen members of the Court accepted the League's invitation within a week. As the Court stands it represents every established legal system in the world. Its seat will be at The Hague. So far forty-five States have signed the protocol of the Court and thirty have deposited their instruments of ratification. A late meeting of the Council has thrown the Court open to any nation in the world, whether a member of the League or not, and has referred some questions to the Court, so that on its opening this Spring it had duties to perform not only in the way of formulation of its rules but also decisions to make.

The Court is now in session. The palace in which it sits was erected by an American. Its constitution is largely the work of an American, representing the idea of American and republican administration for generations. An American sits now on the bench. But although the United States can join the Court without entering the League, it refuses to do so on account of the League taint. But only yesterday it was reported that Sweden would ask us to settle two shipping controversies we have with them; and then the matter, let us hope, will be put squarely up to our States Department for an unequivocal answer.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

When Secretary Hughes made his great armament speech on Armistice Day he referred at some length to the failure of the two Hague conferences to do anything to limit armaments. He failed, however, to give a complete resume of the subject, for he made no mention, directly or indirectly, of the work the League of Nations has already done in this direction. The question of the limitation of armaments was naturally discussed at great length by the second Assembly and provided for an elaborate statistical survey of the armaments of the various countries for the years 1913 to 1921. Each government was asked to furnish a statement of the considerations it might wish to urge in regard to the requirements of its national security, and especially the police and military forces considered indispensable to preserve domestic order. It was recommended that the Council call an international conference on the private manufacture of arms, in the hope that some international agreement might be worked out whereby no individual should have any financial interest in spreading war scares, or, in fact, in war itself.

The Assembly also recommended all States, whether or not members of the League (this was aimed, of course, directly at the United States), should ratify the arms traffic convention of St Germain, so that the great stocks of military equipment accumulated during the war might not find their way into the hands of backward and turbulent peoples. The temporary mixed armament commission was asked to consider and report whether an appeal should not be issued to all scientific men urging them to publish their chemical discoveries, in the hope that, having become public property, the use of poisonous gas might be rendered improbably. This commission was instructed to bring before the next Assembly a draft convention whereby the nations might disarm to the lowest point "consistent with national security" the pledge in Article 8 of the Covenant that all member States have taken. This action goes to the root of the whole armament question and not merely scratches the surface, as did the Harding conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The Chilean-Bolivian dispute of almost twenty years' standing, by which Bolivia wanted a revision of a peace treaty of 1904 and an outlet to the sea, was referred by the first Assembly to the second. This case threatened to cause a serious situation, not only because of its inherent difficulties but because of the Monroe Doctrine. The whole matter was tabled so as to permit Chile and Bolivia to settle their ancient feud in their own way.

The Assembly adopted a budget of 20,748,555 gold francs which is some 300,000 francs less than last year's budget, an example that might be studied with prayer and fasting by certain national legislative bodies in this and other lands.

This, then, is the League of Nations that the American people are told is a failure! This is the association that was already "scrapped!" This is the super-state that would violate our Constitution and destroy our liberties!

I think the present Administration has been in long enough to make it pretty safe to predict two things:

It will not go into the existing League of Nations as Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover assured the people it would when they signed, before the election, the manifesto of the thirty-one.

It will neither formulate nor attempt to see the far-famed Harding association to supplant the Wilson League. If these two suppositions be correct, then I submit there is nothing for those who look upon the League as the greatest issue that has been presented to the people in this generation to do but to organise the country so as to attempt to capture Congress for the League this Fall and the Presidency in 1924.

Stars Of Other Days

London, Sept. 6.—The stage has by no means escaped the mania for "memoirs" that is just now sweeping the whole world, it would seem. It is to be said for these theatrical recollections, however, that they are really readable and friendly in tone throughout.

In the Fortnightly Review Mrs. Comyns Carr harks back to the prime of Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving. Her declarations regarding the seriousness with which Miss Terry always took her work and her animadversions on the social life of present day actresses have already been referred to in these letters, a controversy that is still raging in London newspapers.

* * *

Two of the best stories told by Mrs. Carr are these:

Irving one day when watching a rehearsal of "Macheth" was struck by a scarlet cloak worn by Miss Terry as Lady Macbeth.

"Topnote of the scene," said Sir Henry reflectively, and next night, at the opening performance, himself appeared in the cloak, while Miss Terry wore a dull, claret-colored coat snatched at the last moment from the theater's wardrobe.

The production of "Faust," which gave Sir Henry the occasion for a great scenic effect in the Brocken scene, is then recalled. The witches were practising their steps under the tuition of a French master who was, perhaps, not wild and fantastic enough in his method to satisfy Irving on this occasion, and he must have instructed his stage manager to make a criticism to this effect, for on that day there came suddenly from the wings the piteous appeal: "Lidies, lidies! Do remember as ye're dancing in 'ell, and not on 'Ampstead 'Eath."

* * *

In the London Mercury W. B. Yeats continues his "Memories," and gives, among many other things, an interesting note on one of the earliest performances of "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theatre in 1894. One night Mr. Yeats found the manager "triumphant and excited" because the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh had been to see the play. "The Duke of Edinburgh had spoken his dislike cut loud so that the whole stalls could hear, but the Prince of Wales had been 'very pleasant' and 'had got the Duke of Edinburgh away as soon as possible.' 'They asked for me,' the manager went on, 'and the Duke of Edinburgh kept on repeating, "The man is mad," meaning Mr. Shaw, and the Prince of Wales asked who Mr. Shaw was and what he meant by it.'"

* * *

Mr. Yeats confesses that he himself was "almost as bewildered" as the royal visitors by his first experiences of "Arms and the Man":

"I hated it; it seemed to me inorganic, logical straightness and not the crooked road of life, and I stood aghast before its energy, as today before that of the Stone Drill by Mr. Epstein or some design by Mr. Wyndham Lewis. He was right to claim Samuel Butler for his master, for Butler was the first Englishman to make the discovery that it is possible to write with great effect without music, without style, either good or bad, to eliminate from the mind emotional implication and to prefer plain water to every vintage, so much metropolitan lead and solder to any tendril of the vine. Presently I had a nightmare that I was haunted by a sewing machine that clicked and shone, but the incredible thing was that the machine smiled, perpetually."

* * *

In the Queen Mrs. Patrick Campbell continues "My Life and Some Letters". Among the letters are several to her from Sir James M. Barrie. When Mrs. Campbell wrote for permission to reproduce them she received this engaging, rather poignant response:

"There is no proof nowadays that they were written by me, for the handwriting is entirely different from that of this letter. I am trusting that my new superb penmanship is amazing you, even as you gaze at it through blinding tears.

"The explanation is that since the days of these two letters my right hand has gone on strike—writer's cramp—and I have had to learn to indite with the left. Perhaps these letters did it; the hand that wrote them then grandly destroyed its powers, as the true loyalist smashed his glass when he had drunk a royal health. At all events, we scarcely know the right hand nowadays—we pass the time of day and so on, but nothing more. At first the left was but an amanuensis. I dictated to it, but I had to think down the right arm.

"But now the left is my staff. Also I find that the person who writes with his left is quite another pair of shoes from the one who employs his right; he has other standards, sleeps differently, has novel views on the ontology of being, and is a more sinister character.

"And now the question inevitably pops up: What justification has my left to give permission to publish letters written by that other fellow, my right? They don't agree about you at all (right says you make people love and writhe). They don't agree about me, they even hold contrary opinions as to what the letters are about.

"But enough of this. I can't pretend any more—not for long. Left likes you every whit as much as right does, as does the somewhat battered frame to which they are for the moment still attached. And we all send you our love and wish for you the best kind of happiness and courage for any evil hour, and may the book be worthy of you."

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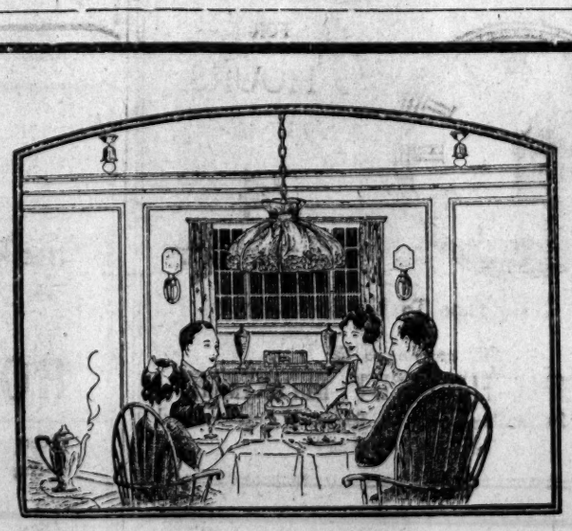

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (said): Psalm 101. Lessons: Jer. xxvi, 1-16; 1 Peter i, 22-ii, 10; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist: Harwood in A flat. Hymns 242, 309, 321, 551. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: 6 p.m. 104: Lessons: Jer. xxxi 1-17. John xiii; Anthem: "Teach me O Lord" Attwood; Hymns 220, 164, 31; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Harvest Thanksgiving. 10:30 a.m. Mattins, Sermon and Holy Communion: Psalm 65; Lessons: Exodus XXIII 10-16. Matthew XIII 24-43; Hymns 383, 370, 371, 382; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church. Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8:15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7:30 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A. Subject: "Humanity on its trial—those who let us down;" Chant 94; Hymns 673, 736, 104, 401. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject. "Jonah and the Whale;" Chants 7 and 88; Hymns 526, 196, 443.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical)—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. Alex R. Saunders. 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday, Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League—Preacher Rev. Gordon Poteat. 120 Szechuen Road 5 p.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Rationalising Marriage

(New York Times)

THE House of Bishops seems bent on rationalising marriage. It is a dubious project. Though reason must approve the holy estate, reason is not the force that bears men and women into it or sustains them in maintaining it. That is the work of the life force, the vital impulse, before which philosophers the most pragmatical bow low, confessing that those understand it best who follow it most implicity.

It is true, as the majority of assembled Bishops allege, that when the modern wife promises to "obey," her familiars and friends all up and down the ribboned aisle smile shrewdly. They know the rebellion in the hearts of women—this one especially! When the bridegroom murmurs "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" his friends also, in their mood of workaday cynicism, perceive a mental reservation. Some cold critics observe that the endowment is made only after the bride has promised obedience, and it involves a strictly conditional surrender. Whatever the case with matrimony, the marriage ceremony was not devised in the state of man's innocency!

All this is vain and trivial. From such mundane motives the hearts of these two, the stalwart M and the blushing N, are far removed. If they were disposed to chop logic, they might say that obedience, being a function of the will, may properly be promised, whereas love and honor, being functions of the heart, cannot be promised in perpetuity to frail and fallible man. But they are living in the great paradox of mutual surrender. They know, if the Bishops do not, that their hearthstone is a mystic altar of service and sacrifice. The preamble of the Form of Solemnisation of Matrimony orders that "everything that regards the civil contract between the parties" shall be disposed of in advance. Today these two are face to face with the mystery of a primordial institution—which is subject, no doubt, to gross tyrannies and petty exactions on both sides, but which by and large throughout all nations has worked and still works as no other institution has ever done. What the authors of the beautiful words of the marriage service had in mind was no shrewd trimming between belligerent M and N, but a beatitude, inherent in the mystery of all living.

Having begun to tear apart this monument to the dignity of an institution, to the sober beauty of our speech, the Bishops will doubtless not end until they have modernised the service completely. The Prayer Book of the future may provide that "these two" shall incorporate, the man M becoming honorific President, the woman N the active and all-important Chairman of the Executive Committee.

International Insurance

LORD Robert Cecil has proposed the writing of a new form of insurance policy. Nominally against war, it differs essentially from earlier war-insurance policies, tremendously expensive on account of the excessive overhead of armament. The "international company assurance against war," though not yet formally incorporated, is a mutual company. The English and French Governments have instructed their representatives at Geneva to accept the plan, and it is anticipated that all the other nations in the League will join this company, or at any rate one of the subsidiary companies, for there will be a European company, a South American company and an Asiatic company.

North America does not appear, as it is assuming its own risks, except through the Pacific marine insurance company, which it has recently formed and which, it has been suggested, might be extended to the Atlantic. The proposed plan will give the United States incidental protection, because the menace to its own political and economic health will be diminished, if such "assurance" is effectively organised in Europe. It is hardly conceivable that the U. S. will hold itself free of Western continental obligations, even if it refuses formal agreements with Europe. However that may be, all America, anti-League and pro-League, must heartily applaud the effort to bring about political conditions in Europe which will make progressive disarmament possible. The plan accords with the Monroe Doctrine, and translates the generalities of Article X. into specific neighborly engagements.

Such national "life assurance" provides no death benefits. Premiums have their sole fruition in national life and liberty. And the service of actuaries in such a company is not to "fawn on the younger nations" nor to prophesy the coming of old age, but merely to estimate with what diminished armament or with what augmented machinery of co-operation national life may be made secure. If Lord Robert's plan really holds the great nations of Europe in compact, there will be a new political saint—a mankind-haunted saint of harmony—in Britain in the place of those saints whom Wordsworth saw, just a century ago, flying before a "chasing hand."

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Soochow-:-30 Centuries Of History, Romance, Grandeur

Note: Following is a paper read by Prof. D. L. Shererts, of Soochow University, before the Soochow Missionary Association Oct. 5 1922:

Thirty minutes in which to tell the story of thirty centuries connected with the city of Soochow seems—mathematically at least—quite simple. A minute more or less to a century must be my time limit.

The sources of my information are few and conflicting. Since there is and can be no concensus of opinion, I shall feel free to record my opinions where a choice must be made. I list below in the order of my estimate as to their trustworthiness the chief writings consulted:

Notes on the History of Soochow, Rev. A. P. Parker, published during 1882 and 1883 in the Chinese Recorder.

"Beautiful Soo," Rev. H. C. Du Bose, D. D., published by Kelly and Walsh in 1899. Also other writings of Dr. Du Bose's.

The Chinese Empire—A General and Missionary Survey. Edited by Marshall Broomhall. 1907.

A Sketch of Chinese History, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D. D. published by Kelly and Walsh, 1903

A Guide to Mission Stations in Eastern China, Edited by Paul Hutchinson, published by The Mission Book Co., 1920.

A Short History of China, by Demetrius Charles Boulger, 1900.

The Middle Kingdom, by S. Wells Williams, LLD., 1883.

To every lover of Soochow lore she will ever be the capital of the "Kingdom of Wu," which embraced all of that part of the present Kiangsu, south of the Yangtsze river, and a part of Chekiang and Anhwei provinces. Back in the "Golden Age" this territory was in the district of Yangchow and was inhabited by barbarians. The history of the Kingdom of Wu runs from about B. C. 1260 to 475, although little of importance seems to have taken place during these 800 years. At length an aspirant to the throne, Kung Tz Kwang by name, assisted by a "diplomat of fortune" whose services he had cleverly secured, succeeded by the help or assassination and massacre in removing the reigning king, Wang Liao, and firmly establishing himself on the throne. The new king found in his new friend an able minister and had frequent conversations with Wu Tz Su as to the best methods of strengthening his kingdom and securing the safety and prosperity of his people. Among other plans proposed by his minister to this end, one of the most important was the founding of a new city and stronghold for the seat of government. Hoh Lu, the king (a new name befitting his position), liked the plan and entrusted everything to Wu Tz Su. The first wall was built under his supervision between B. C. 513 and 496. This was during the time of Confucius, and as Dr. Du Bose points out only 250 years after Romulus traced the walls of Rome. Dr. Parker observed in his "Notes" written forty years ago that "From all that I can learn, I believe the present wall stands on nearly the same foundation that was first laid by Wu Tz Su 2,395 years ago." It seems that originally there was outside the main city another wall or defence about twenty-three miles in circumference. Inside the city were two smaller cities, one called the Small City of Wu, the other "Wu Tz Su City." These inner cities each had a circumference of around three miles. All traces of both outer and inner walls have long since vanished.

Here I may be allowed to digress just enough to bespeak your sympathy and patience with any unfortunate modern who attempts to write anything historical about Soochow. Not only do chronologies vary both as to ancient and comparatively recent events (for instance, the statement in the Encyclopedia Britannica that the city was captured by the Taipings in 1860 and recaptured in 1865 by General Gordon, whereas many authorities give these dates as 1861 and 1863). The circumference of the wall at present is given by the International Encyclopedia as twelve miles, by the Ency. Brit. as about ten miles. Other figures are also given. I wonder what it really is. The height of the wall is given by different writers as twenty-five feet, thirty feet and forty feet. One writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica says that "of the original splendor of the place some idea may be gathered from the beautiful native plan on a slab of marble preserved since 1247 in the temple of Confucius." Another writer points to this same slab as evidence that the street and temple sites of the city have not been materially changed in the last thousand years. Estimates as to population run from Dr. Parker's 300,000 to Dr. Du Bose's 700,000, both figures including the suburbs. Dr. Williams in his Middle Kingdom gives the population as 2,000,000. Dr. Parker after discussing the question concludes that "it is not probable therefore that in its palmiest days it ever contained more than 1,000,000 inhabitants." Chinese sources are still less satisfying. Dr. Parker says that the 150 volumes containing nearly 8,000 pages of this Topography and History of Soochow does not once mention the population of the city proper, although some figures are given for the three districts, which include the city and a large area of country besides. The Assistant Librarian at the University after considerable search was able to give me the following satisfying (?) information: "At the time of the West Han dynasty—about 206 B. C.—the population was 223,038. In the Tang dynasty—618 A. D.—the population was 11,859." He could not be sure whether or not these figures referred to families or to individuals. A final discrepancy should be mentioned. Dr. Williams, Prof. of the Chinese Language and Literature at Yale College, states in his Middle Kingdom that Soochow is situated "on islands in the Great Lake." I suppose each of us here in Soochow must beg to differ on that point.

Lest we forget our subject! The original city had eight land gates and eight water gates. At present six gates are open, the others having been walled up. Dr. Parker gives the following items of interest with regard to the names of the gates: "The Chang Gate was so named to represent the Gate of Heaven through which blows the cool Western Breeze. The Su Gate was name for Wu Tz Su, under whose superintendence the city was built. The Pan Gate took its name from the appearance of the water in the canal or lake near the gate, a strong eddy or whirlpool in which led to the belief that a dragon was "coiled up" under the water. Hence it is called Coil Gate. The following legend is connected with the Tsi Gate: Hoh Lu, king of Wu, having conquered the king of Tsi, took the daughter of the latter for a wife for his son. She, being quite young, soon became very homesick, and wept day and night till she fell ill. Hoh Lu, in order to comfort her, opened a gate in the north side of the city, and built a tower over it, to which the young lady might go at pleasure, and look toward her native land. Hence the gate was named "The Gate for Looking toward Tsi." The Liu Gate was named after an ancient district, and the Fung, commonly called Fu, Gate after the Fung mountain.

Back in 592 A. D. when the imperial forces had conquered the kingdom to which Soochow belonged, the natives rose in rebellion which necessitated the imperial officials move the people's governmental establishments, etc. from the city to the foot of a hill called Hungshan, about four miles west of the city. Thus the old city was evacuated and left to the rebels. Thirty-eight years later the city was recaptured and the rebels driven out. Dr. Parker continues, "But the city was the scene of many fierce conflicts in subsequent years between the imperial forces and the natives ("robbers") who attempted, time and again, to gain their independence. Hence in that part of the History relating to the wall, there are records of numerous breaches and demolitions of the wall and of the subsequent repairs. At one time in the reign of Kai Hi or the Sung, A. D. 1205, the wall was almost totally destroyed, and the city moat was nearly filled with debris, and was used for caltrop ponds and paddy fields."—The wall was rebuilt again about A. D. 1350, at the time of the insurrection of the Red Turbanned Thieves. "But it was almost wholly destroyed again in the succeeding wars. The last time noted in the history of its repair, was that made in the reign of Kang Hi, A. D. 1662, by the Governor of Soochow Han Shi-ki. He partially rebuilt and thoroughly repaired the wall." "At present (1824)," writes the historian, "the wall is 15 miles long (i.e. the circumference of the city), 24 feet high and 15 feet thick. There are 57 bastions, 3051 parapets, and 157 official establishments and barracks and arsenals." "Whatever breaches were made in the wall during the Taiping rebellion have been long since repaired. The wall is officially inspected once a month and all needed repairs are promptly made."

Before leaving the subject of the wall, it may not be amiss to state that within the last four years the wall has been repaired in a number of places. Within the last year the outer arch of the water gate at Fu Gate gave way. The debris has been cleared away but repairing has not yet been begun. Until recently many small cannons were found in and around the towers at the gates. On the bastion at the turn of the wall near the Liu Gate can be seen a large American cannon used by the Taiping rebels in their defense of the city. Another American cannon of the same size and make and a Chinese cannon dated 1655 A.D. are to be seen on the campus of Soochow University.

The pagodas of Soochow are intimately connected with her history. They are indeed characteristic landmarks. Many ask, "After all what does a pagoda represent?" To some their number indicates a deep religious feeling pervading the country. Dr. Parker in his "Notes" points out at least five reasons for their existence:

1. as topes, or monuments, over the graves of noted Buddhist Priests;
2. as store houses for relics;
3. as expressions of filial piety;
4. to help a soul out of purgatory;
5. to correct the fung shui, or luck of a region.

Soochow and immediate vicinity have eight famous pagodas, one of them—the Great Pagoda—being said to be the highest in the world. Time will not permit of more than giving a list of these indicating their antiquity.

	Age at Built	present
1. South Gate Pagoda	A.D. 248	1674
2. Tiger Hill or 'Leaning' Pagoda	603	1319
3. Shang-fang Hill Pagoda	609	1316
4. Ling Yien ('Spirit Peak') Hill Pagoda	978	944
5 & 6. The Twin Pagodas	985	937
7. Peh Sz Tah—'North Monastery'—or Great Pagoda	1160	762
8. Ink Pagoda, Bell Tower, or Square Pagoda	1589	333

A word as to the Great Pagoda's dimensions must be put in. It is sixty feet in diameter at the base and tapers to forty-five feet on the upper floor. It is 250 feet high. The walls are octagonal, one wall within and one without, or a pagoda within a pagoda, each wall ten feet thick with the stairway between.

Of the several hundred temples of Soochow one must be pointed out as the center of pagan religious activity, the City Temple. In fact it is not a temple but a group of temples having contained fourteen temples when Dr. Du Bose wrote his notes on it. Since then, in 1908, the largest and most pretentious and some of the smaller ones were burned and have not been rebuilt. The City Temple of Yuen Miao Kwan now

(Continued on Page 14)

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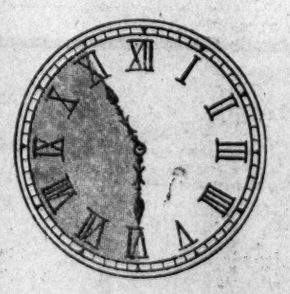

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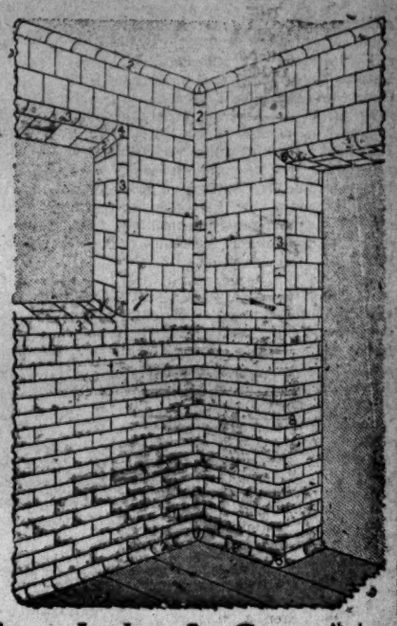

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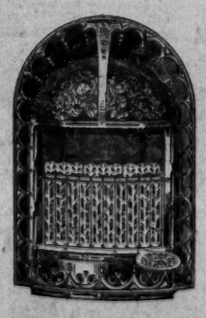

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WELL, WHAT'S THAT TO ME?
BUT I DIDN'T MEAN IT. I WAS JUST OUTA LUCK!
WHO CARES WHETHER YOU WAS OR NOT?-GEE WHIZZ, YOU'RE ALWAYS COMIN' AROUND TELLIN' ME YOUR TROUBLES!
LITTLE CHILDREN SHOULD BE SEEN AND NOT HEARD!
YOU SAID IT BIG BOY! THAT WOULDA BE O.K. WITH ME
THAT'S ENOUGH OUTA YOU SAP!
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TOM McNAMARA

-:- Chin Chin -:-

Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny sez its easy to believe in the Darwinian theory when you see an old buck about 80 cutting up monkey-shines at the Carlton.

* * *

But then a man is young as long as ever a kiss is a brand new thrill—and old, when a kiss is 'just a kiss.'

* * *

Ma Jongg Sez:

"Figuratively speakin' these young flappers nowadays appear to be wrapped up in themselves."

* * *

They shipped $60,000 worth of musk out of Shanghai during the first nine months of this year but some mornings we doubt it.

* * *

It's alright just now, of course, because we have a bad cold.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"There is more honesty to the square inch in Turkey than there is to the square yard in most other countries of the world."—Rear Admiral Chester, U.S.N.

"No union or combination of unions can dictate to the American Union."—Attorney General Harry Daughterty.

"They say best men are molded out of faults, and, for the most, become much more the better for being a little bad."—Shakespeare.

"Fashion is merely a form of ugliness so intolerable that we are compelled to alter it every six months."—Oscar Wilde.

"Although I am a pious man, I am not the less a man."—Moliere.

* * *

Now that the baseball season is over we can safely say that too many youngsters are of the opinion that the path to glory is the one from third base to the home plate.

* * *

66,360 pounds of human hair was shipped to the United States from Shanghai this year. Little Sunflower, one of the first bobees, does not know whether her pound of shorn locks were included or not.

* * *

We are becoming convinced that skirts are really longer in Shanghai but it doesn't matter. They're still thin!

THE ALARM CLOCK

Nearer and nearer to the sleeping form,
A-loll in blank obliviousness to the chill
Threat that is creeping, venomously still,
Upon him, the fell rattler writhes. The warm
Envoys of morning shudderously swarm
Upon its gleaming scales, which quake and thrill
With fearful, pulsing ecstasy to kill
That throbs behind its tongue, a throttled storm.

And now the evil head begins to strain
Aloft; congested swells that poison throat;
The rattle shrills. Too late the warning note!
The doomed man hurls a pillow. It is vain,
Transfixing him with fiendish eyes that gloat,
The serpent sinks its fangs into his brain.

STANLEY K. WILSON.

* * *

We have the pleasure today of introducing the latest arrival in Shanghai whose antics we delight, Colonel, Ma Jongg's son. Col. Ma Jongg says that good husbands are the unsung heroes of the earth—you never hear of 'em until they're dead.

* * *

And with skirts actually coming back to earth our monthly chits seem about the only things not effected by the natural laws of gravitation.

* * *

Russian trade returns show that 3,000,000 boxes of soap were shipped into the country last year. We savvy what they'll do with the boxes, but the soap—what thing?

* * *

An American college professor announces that the average woman has a vocabulary of 800 words. We don't believe it; but if it is true she uses those 800 in great fashion.

* * *

And then most women have, like the Chinese, certain tones when delivering certain words that make up for the verbal shortage.

* * *

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are six reasons why men drink—
Good wine, a friend, because I'm a—,
Or lest I should be by and by,
Or any other reason why,
Or because he's booked passage on the United States of Aridity liners and expects to have his tongue hanging out a mile by the time he sights Frisco!

* * *

These birds that are raising the roof with shouts of joy over fella's flying through the air without engines in their machines probably never heard of Hennery Ford.

* * *

Yes, Little Sunflower, no news may be good news to most people, but you can't make one of these here golderned reporters think so.

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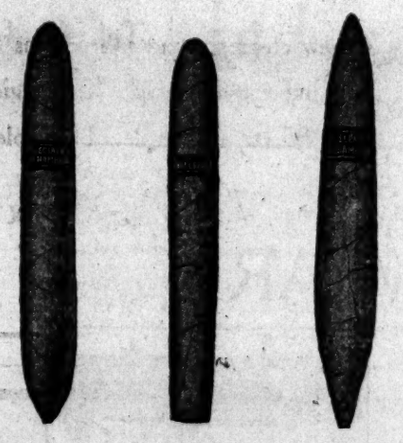

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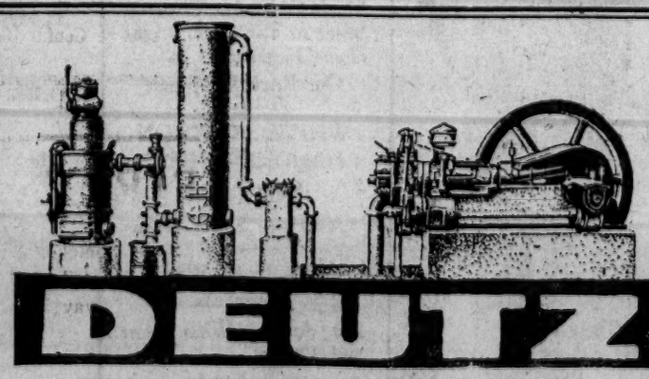

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The School Of Auction Bridge

BY R. F. FOSTER

It woulu seem that certain bids at auction have a sort of vogue for a season and then pass into the ordinary run of the game with the others. One of these bids was the shut-out, now usually referred to as a pre-emptive bid Why should we use a term that means to secure the right of preference in the purchase of the declaration when the shorter term is so much better and means just what it says? A very good player at the New York Bridge Whist Club suggests that it should be called a shut-up bid, as it commands silence from all the players, including the partner.

As pointed out by R. J. Leibenderfer, shut-out bids are peculiar to freak hands and are based on the probability that if one hand at the table is a freak there are others. That is Culbertson's law of symmetry. Mr. Leibenderfer also points out that no bid is a shut-out unless it will do what it says.

This brings us down to the definition of a shut-out, which is a bid that cannot be overcalled except by a bid that will go game or more than game. There are three such bids in suit, as no-trumpers are not in the pre-empting class. These are:

Five diamonds or clubs.
Four hearts.
Three spades.

Any player who thinks he is pre-empting the bidding by calling three or four diamonds or clubs, three hearts or two spades does not understand the use of the bid. A bid of three hearts betrays fear of the spade suit, as such a bid would be otherwise unnecessary. The adversaries know this and will at once take advantage of the hint to call three spades if they have anything at all in that suit. If the heart partners are strong enough to go to four nothing is lost by the spade bid.

The usual rule for a shut-out bid is to count up the tricks in the declarer's hand and add two for the average expectancy from the partner. Some players add one only, as they think it worth while to risk being set a trick, so as to shut-out any chance of the opponents building up a bid against them.

It often happens that a shut-out bid meets with no opposition, and when dummy's cards are laid down the suit the pre-empter was afraid of is found to be well protected. In such cases game is usually an easy matter.

The mistake made by many players is in bidding the full value of the hand, but not enough to pre-empt, and then going further. This is a mistake, as it allows the opponents to show a suit which is often as bad as allowing them to get the contract. Below is an instructive example, played in a duplicate game last winter

Z dealt. At each of seventeen tables he bid hearts. How many he bid settled the score on that hand. Counting up his hand, he may lose a club, a trump and three diamonds. That is five losers. From this deduct his

H.—10 4 2
C.—A Q 9 6
D.—K Q 5
S.—10 7 4

H.—5 C.—8 7 3 D.—J 10 9 7 3 S.—9 6 3	Y A B Z	H.—A 6 C.—J 10 5 4 D.—8 6 4 S.—A K Q J

H.—K Q J 9 8 7 3
C.—K 2
D.—A
S.—8 5 2

partner's probability of two and the losers are reduced to three. The shut-out bid is therefore four hearts.

In every case in which this bid was made the declarer scored a little slam, except one. The only trick he lost was the ace of trumps, and he was careful not to lose that until he had won the first trick with the ace of diamonds, put dummy in on the second round of clubs and discarded all his spades.

The single exception in which he did not go game was when the player on his left recognised the object of the shut-out and, having nothing in spades himself, thought the best opening from his hand would be to lead through strength, as the spades must be divided between Y and B. This set the contract for two tricks.

A consideration of this deal and others that present the opportunity for shut-out bids has suggested to many players that even if the dangerous suit cannot be bid against the pre-empter it can at least be led. In many cases this has been found to be the best defence.

At the tables at which Z bid two or three hearts only B went to two or three spades, having seventy-two honors to score. Now, if Z does not go to four hearts himself his partner will and the damage is done, for A will lead the spades and set the contract. At only one table did both Z and Y pass up the three-spade bid, Y's view being that if Z could make four hearts he would have bid it in the first place, and three spades is not game. Against Y's cards and Z's bid four spades looks difficult. The result was that B was set for three tricks, Z leading the diamond.

* * *

AUCTION BRIDGE

Question—Holding six hearts to ace jack ten, king and two diamonds, three small clubs and one small spade, what should the dealer say?—M. W.

Answer—Those who cannot make a shutout bid for fear of the spades usually pass up hands like this, and wait to see where the other suits lie. The strength is not up to standard as a free bid, but many players consider the extra trump justifies a spade call. The safe plan is to pass.

Question—The dealer bids a diamond. Second hand holds ace jack and seven, ace queen and small in clubs, queen and three small in spades, queen and two small in hearts. Is this a good no-trump bid over the diamond?—S. R.

Answer—The hand is hardly strong enough to hold out any promise of game unless partner is unusually strong, and it is safer to let the diamond bid stand and save game against it if it is not taken out. Some players double with hands of this sort to see if their partners have any length in the major suits.

Question—What is the partner expected to do in this case? Z deals and bids no-trump. A and Y pass, and B says two spades Z doubles. A helps the spades, Y and B passing. Z doubles the three-spare bid and A passes—W. McI.

Answer—Y should call his longest suit, hearts if he has four of them, unless he has six or more in a minor suit. The first double says the dealer still has a no-trumper, but cannot stand a spade lead. The second double says the same thing more emphatically. Any double of less than four in suit, or two in no-trumps, is conventional, asking partner to bid. If the bid is a failure, that is the doubler's fault. The partner must do the best he can.

Question—The contract has been pushed up to seven diamonds, and is set one trick. It is said that when a player is set he can score nothing but honors as held. The bidder says he can score for the little slam—P.M.R.

Answer—The bidder is correct. Slams are bonuses and may be scored. It is nothing toward game" that the player scores when he is set.

Question—Z deals and bids a spade. Second hand three diamonds, which the dealer doubles. What should Y say, holding three small spades, one diamond, five clubs to the ten and four hearts to the ten?—R. W. H.

Answer— It looks as if he should support the spades, as he can trump diamonds after the second round. The double says: If you cannot support spades, what have you that is better?

Question—Z deals and passes. A says no-trump; Y two diamonds. What is B to do with these cards: Four hearts to queen ten, four spades to the jack ace and two small in diamonds.

jack and deuce of clubs?—N. W. B.

Answer—It is a question between doubling two diamonds, to show the stopper in the suit, or passing. The double is better than two no-trumps, as the no-trump hand can do that himself if he has the cards to justify it; or he can shift without increasing the contract.

POKER

Question—A opens, lays a coin on his discard when he draws against a player with a pat hand but does not announce that he is splitting openers. B bets he must announce it.—J. C.

Answer—Putting the discard under the chips in the pool is the correct method, saying nothing about splitting, but this must be done by every opener, whether he is going to split or not.

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Soochow-:-30 Centuries Of History, Romance, Grandeur

(Continued from Page 12)

has a half dozen temples. The largest one—"The Temple of the Three Pure Ones"—contains many, many gods, including three huge figures representing the Taois: Trinity, and the sixty cycle gods. The open courts in front of and around the main temple are the "dreams come true" for every Chinese heart in the surrounding country as well as in the city hungry for noise and excitement. Our University students look forward to their next visit with much the same impatience that the country boy does. Shows of every kind, sleight of hand performers, sheep and monkey shows, peepshows, Chinese boxers, animal shows, "side" shows, every imaginable gambling device, peddlars' stands selling every known cheap article, bird shops, quick-lunch counters, tea shops, barber shops, and best of all streams of people and an unceasing din—these all help to make irresistably attractive this center of religious (!) worship that has been ministering (?) to the people's needs since about A.D. 275, 1647 years.

In striking contrast to the City Temple is the Confucian Temple situated in a large park in the southern part of the city. These buildings and grounds are almost unfrequented except at the times of the spring and fall sacrifices. The dignity and solemnity of the worship paid the great sage on these occasions leave a deep impression on one.

Of far more interest than the walls or pagodas or temples of the city are the people. Without being able to give dependable statistics as to how many there are, one who has walked the streets even once knows there are a GREAT MANY of them. And furthermore most of them are not scholars dressed in soft and showy silks. As in the case of the 400,000 down-trodden souls who made possible the leisure for study and great achievements of the 100,000 free Athenians, so here in Soochow, the Athens of the Orient, underneath the far-famed scholar class are hordes and masses of dull, hard-working, unenlightened, unaspiring, undeveloped people. These have built the walls, dug the canals, farmed the lands of the city landlords, produced the "hundred varieties of satin and two hundred of silks and gauzes," embroidered the robes for the Emperor's household of which the Imperial Tailor formerly sent twice a year a thousand trunks on to Peking as tribute, yes, and fought the battles of defense and offense that have raged from time immemorial about these localities.

In a nation where the scholar is and has ever been the ideal, Soochow is indeed distinguished because of her contribution of superior scholars. Dr. Du Bose points out that "oftener than any other city has the first literary graduate of the Empire—'a flower that blooms but once in three years and which is plucked . . the hand of Majesty'—been a resident of this city." "Perhaps the most illustrious name in the annals of Soochow is Fan Wen Chenkung who flourished 1,000 years ago. His ancestral hall is in the center of the city and his grave at the foot of a beautiful hill. He was a mandarin of sterling integrity and noble character. He wrote the History of Soochow which has now grown to 150 volumes."

Quite naturally Soochow as a great city of the nation shared in the vicissitudes of the empire. An interesting note in connection with the Manchu conquest is given by Boulger: "At Soochow, a place with a large population, a thousand Manchu horse were threatened by a large Chinese force, and as the town had not surrendered, the Tartars seemed placed at a great disadvantage, when their commander, coming to a prompt resolution, ordered every Chinaman in the place to shave his head, or lose it without an hour's delay. Cowed by this act of resolution, neither the Chinese citizens nor the Chinese force outside ventured on any further hostilities."

Soochow was the scene of some of the bloodiest fighting in connection with the putting down of the Taiping Rebellion. A few words as to the origin of this movement are not out of place. Marshall Broomhall in his book "The Chinese Empire" gives this concise account: "Hong Siu-tsuen, with whom the Taiping Rebellion originated, was born in 1813, the year that Milne reached Canton. At the age of twenty he received a tract from Liang A-fah, Dr. Morrison's convert and helper. The tract was, however, neglected for some ten years, during which time his annoyance at repeated failures to obtain his degree greatly aggravated an illness which assumed the form of cataleptic fits and visions.

Connecting these visions with what he subsequently read in the tract, he started upon a crusade against idolatry and the reigning dynasty. An attempt to arrest him resulted in his finally taking up arms against the throne and the proclaiming of himself as the "Heavenly King." Inspired in its beginnings with much that was good, such as the condemnation of opium-smoking, the observance of the Sabbath, the circulation of the Scriptures—these being specially bound with the Taiping arms emblazoned on the cover—it gradually degenerated into a cruel and terrible rebellion which devastated the fairest of China's provinces and slew millions of human lives." One writer puts the loss of life in the empire at twenty million. The rebels came up to Hankow by way of Changsha and then swept down the Yangtsze River, taking city after city.

Soochow was taken in 1861. Dr. Du Bose says that "the streets were one scene of desolation for nine-tenths of her homes were in ruin. From the most reliable information we can gather from 600,000 to 800,000 of her population perished during the rebellion." (Dr. Du Bose wrote these lines only a little over thirty years after the catastrophe.) Dr. Parker says that "It is the common opinion among the natives that during the Taiping rebellion seven-tenths of the population were destroyed or driven away." Two years after its canture came "Chinese" Gordon at the head of the "Ever Victorious" Army which had fought its way beginning at Songkiang up through Quinsan, Wukiang, Paotschiao (at which place a town is referred to, whereas now there is only a small temple in sight, i.e. at the Fifty-Three Arch Bridge) and many villages near Soochow. Gordon's forces joined the Imperialist troops in a vigorous attack on the rebel fortifications at and in front of the Lin Gate. Despite the fact that Chung Wang himself, the outstanding rebel General, whose presence was counted as equal to a corps of 5,000 soldiers was down from Nanking to assist in the defense of Soochow, and moreover that the rebels numerically outnumbered the besiegers almost two to one, the Taiping leaders saw that they were fighting a losing battle. The majority of the chiefs were in favor of surrendering, but one, Mow Wang, was determined to fight it out.

Boulger gives this description of the events immediately following the negotiations that took place between the Wangs and General Ching and Li Hung Chang and General Gordon: "For Mow Wang, Major Gordon had formed the esteem due to a gallant enemy, and he resolved to spare no effort to save his life. His benevolent intentions were thwarted by the events that had occurred within Soochow. Mow Wang had been murdered by the other Wangs, who feared that he might detect their plans and prevent their being carried out. The death of Mow Wang removed the only leader who was heartily opposed to the surrender of Soochow, and on the day after this chief's murder the Imperialists received possession of one of the gates. The inside of the city had been the scene of the most dreadful confusion. Mow Wang's men had sought to avenge their leader's death, and on the other hand the followers of Lar Wang had shaved their heads in token of their adhesion to the Imperialist cause. Some of the more prudent of the Wangs, not knowing what turn events might take amid the prevailing discord, secured their safety by a timely flight. Major Gordon kept his force well in hand, and refused to allow any of the men to enter the city, where they would certainly have exercised the privileges of a mercenary force in respect of pillage." Imagine the feelings of Gordon when a few days later it became known that Lar Wang and his fellow Wangs had been brutally murdered, Li Hung Chang and General Ching having taken in hand to settle the matter as they thought best. So outraged was Gordon that when the Peking government soon after offered to confer on him a very high order and the sum of 10,000 taels, he refused. The victory at Soochow was pressed and before the end of the next summer the Taipings were crushed in their last stronghold, Nanking. Their king, long since having given himself over to soft luxuries, had committed suicide, and his son and successor and the brave Chung Wang were captured and executed.

By contrast, it is most significant to recall the fact that when the foreign legation was being besieged in Peking during the awful summer of the Boxer Uprising, 1900, Dr. W. H. Park and others were selecting the pattern for the wall of Soochow University, the land for which had just been bought with money given by local Chinese.

From what I learn from those here at the time, the Revolution by which China became a Republic was entirely a "bloodless" one here. Queues were cut off with a relish, the styles for both women and men became an impossible mixture of Western and Oriental, and one and all sniffed with delight the fine air of freedom.

Could any account of the history of Soochow be complete without some reference to the missionary efforts put forward in this city? From "A Guide to Mission Stations in Eastern China" I quote: "It was just after the Taiping Rebellion that Protestant missionaries first began work in Soochow. The American Presbyterian (North) and the Methodist Episcopal South divide honors about equally on the beginning of this work. The latter sent the Rev. J. W. Lambuth, D.D., on regular visits to the city as early as 1867, while the former had the first resident missionary, Rev. Charles Schmidt, in 1868. The American Presbyterians (South) were next to enter in 1872, followed by the Southern Baptists in 1883. The American Church Mission was opened in the year 1902, and there have been Y.M.C.A. workers in Soochow since 1916."

Back in 1885 Mr. W. R. Kahler published a little booklet entitled "Five Hundred Miles in a Shanghai House-Boat." One little description is worth setting down for the background it gives upon which to consider the growth of one of our Soochow Missions. It reads: "The Southern Methodist Mission occupies extensive premises at the South East gate, and includes a boys' and a girls' school and a hospital. The former is in charge of the Rev. A. P. Parker, and the girls' school is attended to by Mrs. Parker; while Doctor Lambuth looks after the hospital. In the boys' school there are fifty pupils and in the girls' thirty-five. Some of these have become Christians, and one of the male pupils has become a preacher. When we saw the hospital, there were only two inmates, one being a young lad who had been badly wounded on the left foot by soldiers while out at target practice. These soldiers are very careless, and only recently they shot a man through the head, killing him instantly, while another man had his shoulder shattered by a small cannon ball. In the dispensary department in charge of Chinese assistants, outpatients are attended to, being charged a few cash for the medicines they are supplied with. This charge is made to prevent people with fanciful ailments applying for physic, for if there was nothing to pay, these people would be perpetually wanting medicines." Soochow University, Laura Haygood Normal, and our new Soochow Hospital seem wonderful growths after thirty-seven years of watering on a tender plant like that described. Surely God has given the increase!

It is an irresistible impulse for one dealing with history to overstep his bounds and venture to prophesy. If indeed as the common proverb puts it, "Above is Heaven, below—Soochow and Hangchow," then the fame and influence of these two cities can never grow less. Seeing how God with His own hand has seen fit to plant in them the seeds of eternal life embodied in institutions and individuals, surely a great harvest of Christian scholars, yea, Christian leaders will be reaped, and heaven shall come to dwell in Soochow and Hangchow, and these two cities shall be among the fairest in the Kingdom of God.

Throughout the world great rivers have made great civilisations. The Yangtsze River has nourished what is doubtless the densest population over so large an area on the earth's surface. In contrast to the Yellow River, "China's Sorrow," the Yangtsze has sustained its numerous children in comfort and wealth. Its deposit of countless years has driven the sea back and made what is one of the richest plains in all the world. If this be true then how do we explain the hills—small mountains—around Soochow? The best explanation I have found is that they are all that is left uncovered of former islands, and the opinion seems all the more plausible when one considers the small mountains on the large islands in the Great Lake to the west, which doubtless was once part of the sea.

Soochow is not on the Yangtsze river, being forty miles to the south. It is fifty three miles west by train, eighty by canal, of Shanghai. Whence then the ancient importance of the city? By reason of the fact that Soochow was and is on the Grand Canal that connected the North with the South running a thousand miles from Tientsin to Hangchow, and on the main water-route (Soochow Creek) from the coast to the interior of this rich section and moreover guardian of the outlet from the Great Lake twelve miles west of the city. The coming of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has made small neighbors of Soochow, as for instance Wusih, assume an importance in the modern world even greater than that of Soochow. However, considering how strategic in the past was the situation of the city of Soochow it is no great wonder that it was the capital of the Kingdom of Wu, and even until recently (1911) the capital of the rich Province of Kiangsu.

Soochow, the Venice of the East, has seemed to care little about wide roads, being content with streets from five to eight feet wide. Thirty miles of canals within the city, the Grand Canal surrounding the city and innumerable smaller canals leading to "everywhere" have facilitated a boat traffic which in the past served the many needs of a busy city very well.

The "History of Soochow" according to Dr. Parker tells of around ninety principal hills and mountains included in the three districts in which the city is situated. With their pagodas, temples, grave mounds, flowers, they make wonderfully interesting places to visit. Mention has been made of the Great Lake to the west, which is about forty by sixty miles in its greatest dimensions. Besides this larger lake there are innumerable smaller ones throughout the country around Soochow.

Soochow lies at about 31 degrees North Latitude, about that of New Orleans, Mobile, or Atlanta. The atmosphere is quite damp which contrives to make you uncomfortably hot or cold even when the thermometer is quite normal. When it rains it *rains* and when it doesn't it is very dry. No figures are available so far as I know as to rainfall. Fall and spring are delightful. Early summer brings the "moulding" weather. Malaria mosquitoes flourish in the city much to the annoyance of those who love the place. The water supply is the canals supplemented by a large number of shallow wells. A large part of the city within the walls is under cultivation.

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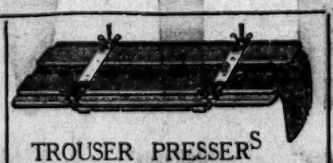
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Scandal That Shook Roman Society

BY KAJETAN DUNBAR.

Throughout the history of Rome the settlement of affairs of honor always has been one of the aftermaths of war. The soldiers of Caesar buried their grudges when the empire was in danger, but dug them up as soon as the legions marched home to disband, victorious.

In Rome, today, statesmen and politicians are strivng to unravel the tangle of international commerce and finance, of colonisation and treaty imbroglios. But the soldiers who did Italy's fighting are more concerned, it seems, in the conclusion of feuds and "affairs" on which a tacit moratorium existed during the fighting.

The Court of Honor, that unique Roman tribunal, relic of a custom inaugurated by Nero, has disbanded. Until now, or quite recently, this Court of Honor, made up of aged officers, negotiated peaceable settlements of personal controversies between officers—to keep them from killing each other or otherwise embarrassing the King. Now all its "unfinished business" is brought before the Court of Gossip.

And, lo! there stands disclosed what Romans delightfully refer to as "the affair of the American Beauty." This American beauty is none other than the statuesque former Princess Radziwill, once Dorothy Deacon, of the celebrated sisters, and now Countess Palffy. Seldom has Rome been so deeply interested in morsels of gossip as are now going the rounds, with the Countess as the heroine—that is, with the Countess as one of the four involved in the situation which the Court of Honor could not dispose of, and which required a special jury, summoned for this case alone.

The four are: first, the Countess, whose sister is the new Duchess of Marlborough; second, Princess Dora Odescalchi, formerly Miss Labouchere, daughter of one of the most talked-of Parliamentary and social figures London knew during the Victorian era. She was formerly unhappily married to and divorced from the Marchese di Rudini, who has since died; third, Count Palffy, himself a Hungarian magnate; and fourth, Prince Odescalchi, a wealthy Hungarian too, but connected with a princely Italian family of the same name.

These four people always have given Romans inspiration for discussion. Dora Labouchere's popularity was on the wane when the then Princess Dorothy appeared at a fancy dress ball driving a leopard. Her marriage to Prince Albert Radziwill, one of the biggest magnates in Europe, connected with the three royal houses of Romanoff, Hohenzollern and Hapsburg, had been a sensation of four continents. She immediately became one of the outstanding figures in Roman society. When, at the end of the war, she filed a petition for annulment at the Sacred Rota of the Holy See, everybody knew she was greatly admired by the dashing Count Palffy, who had met her in Switzerland. Her petition granted last spring, no one was at all astonished when she became Countess Palffy. But everybody talked just the same. She still called herself "Princess Dorothy." Her ex-mother-in-law, Princess Bice Radziwill, who had never been reconciled to the marriage of her son, wrote her an open letter asking by what right she still styled herself Princess, since her former marriage was annulled, and reminding her that before her marriage she was "Miss" Deacon and that her present husband was but a Count. That is the way they do in the Eternal City. A title is everything between friends. So the higher title was dropped, amid some giggling in the smart set of Rome; for nobody can be as handsome as the Countess Palffy and as venturesome as she is without making foes. And of those she has her full share.

The Dowager Princess Radziwill gained her point. She had caused everybody to laugh at her ex-daughter-in-law. Count Palffy soon proved to be in financial difficulties, owing to the depreciation of Hungarian money and the high cost of living. Gossips asked how on earth the Palffys managed to live in Rome.

Then came the big "sensation." Princess Odescalchi sent out cards for one of her interesting parties, to be given, as usual, in her beautiful apartment at the Barbarini Palace. Count Palffy declared at his club, at the race course and to everybody who would listen to him, that he would never set foot in the Odescalchi house, "because," he said, "the Prince was a traitor to his country, having sold himself to the Allies during the war."

Prince Odescalchi retaliated by repeating to mutual friends and all others who would listen and who would not fail to transmit his words, all the rumors and hearsays and hints and innuendoes that had gathered round the name of the Countess Palffy since the outbreak of the war.

An American, a Russian Princess, the wife of a Hungarian nobleman—it was inevitable that one so prominent, with such complicated international ties, should be the object of various suspicions and aspersions. And the Prince did not neglect to make the most of them—by indirection.

"Why was she always entertaining members of the Austrian and German Legations at her villa at Berne?" Odescalchi asked, "and why did she live in Switzerland until after the armistice? It is a well known fact," the Prince continued in his accusation, "that when her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, died in Italy the Italian authorities refused her permission to return either to carry out some of her mother's wishes or to take away effects that had been left to her. Only some time after the armistice did she manage to get to Venice, on the plea that she wanted to have her annulment.

Having told all this confidentially to many friends, the Prince challenged Count Palffy to a duel. The Count refused to take the challenge, saying: "With traitors, no gentleman fights."

Thus was the fat in the fire. According to the codes of honor that bind the ancient custom of duelling with laws as strict as the Penal Code, Palffy was obliged either to retire from society as a coward or to place the case before a jury of men appointed by each side. The matter had come before the war-time Court of Honor, but when this body dissolved it was among the fueds unsettled.

The appointment of a new jury took a long time, for Prince Odescalchi sent a second challenge to Palffy, which the latter again refused to accept, adding details of what he asserted was his compatriot's treachery. Odescalchi explained that, though he was Hungarian by birth, he belonged to an Italian family and openly sided with the Entente during the war, offering his services without making a secret of his offer.

It was for military reasons, he said, that his services were refused, as he was known both in Hungary and in Rome to be unfit for active service.

By this time the talk about these two noble families and their feud, begun, it was said, in Switzerland during the war and kept from open ruction only by the Court of Honor, had become so exciting that the chief players in this comedy of smart society found Rome a very uncomfortable place. But leave it they could not, for their evidence was required by the new Jury of Honor, composed of Gen. and Baron Airoldi di Robbiate, a lawyer; Vincenzo Morello, nominated by Count Palffy, and the Hon. Gallenga and Signor Fausto Salvatori, chosen by Prince Odescalchi. The President, Senator Giardino, was chosen by the court itself. Naturally much comment came of the fact that none of the members of the court belonged to the fine cream" of Roman society. Every one of their smart friends refused, said the gossips.

The Court of Honor required weeks for the study of the questions, of which it drew up no fewer that eleven for Prince Odescalchi to answer. For Count Palffy the court proposed but one question. The court's verdict was put into the form of a written finding. This verdict signed the warrant of ostracism for the two noblemen and their wives for the remainder of the Roman season. They found no alternative but to vanish, leaving no address and no cards at the homes of their friends:

The verdict found that:

"Prince Odescalchi had, during the late war, abandoned the cause of his own country and offered his services to various states which were at war with his country. In this," the verdict continues, "Count Palffy spoke correctly." The court found, too, that the Prince's offer to fight with the Entente in the Czecho-Slovak army "came very late in the war, and was deferred by personal motives of interest." The verdict does not say what these notives were. It also condemned the Prince for "offering his services to the enemies of his country, especially since it is well known that states do not accept such offers from subjects of enemy states, which Prince Odescalchi knew well."

But if Prince Odescalchi was censured for doing a thing "that isn't done among gentlemen" his adversary escaped with little better. For the jury declared "he was in the wrong to refuse to fight Prince Odescalchi," and "in the wrong to continue for two years to defame the Prince in society when he had no intention of giving the man he accused the satisfaction of fighting him; because, according to the Code of Honor in force among gentlemen, it is forbidden to speak against any man unless the accuser is ready or able to fight him."

All reference to the Countess's social activities in Switzerland, a period of her career much commented on in Rome, was carefully kept out of the verdict. But even then she was not altogether spared, for the document includes the statement: "It is deplorable that, while Count Palffy was speaking against Prince Odescalchi Countess Palffy frequented the Prince's house and even ate at his table."

After all, Odescalchi is most favored by the jury. For he is cleared of the accusation Palffy brought, since the court found that Prince Odescalchi, though he acted unwisely, was not guilty of treachery.

During its sessions this Jury of Honor, which deliberated and examined witnesses with all the solemnity of a tribunal trying a man for his life, examined four Ambassadors, eighteen Ministers and various other political personages.

The Palffys have retired to their country estate in Hungary. But the smart clubs in the Hungarian capital declare that the affair is not finished, and that these two noblemen, who have been censured by the Jury of Honor at Rome, must answer for their conduct before another Court of Honor—in Hungary.

THOUGHTS AT FORTY

In the care of his health a man, it has been said, is either a fool or a physician at 40. For the average man it should not be difficult to be healthy and in his prime at that age.

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SHANGHAI

British Army Captain Claims Tank Invention

London, Sept. 15.—One of the few really new weapons which the late war developed was the tank. Credit for this invention has been claimed in many quarters—notably for Winston Churchill, now Colonial Secretary, who was said to have submitted it to Mr. Asquith on January 5, 1915.

Now The Morning Post has come forth with a claim for Lord Kitchener and a Captain Bentley, under whose joint auspices, the newspaper asserts, the first tank was produced. The controversy has come to light again through the inability of Captain Bentley to obtain from the Tanks Award Committee or the War Office any award or compensation for his work.

The real story of the genesis of the tank, accrding to The Morning Post, is this:

On October 18, 1914, Captain Bentley had just returned to England from abroad to offer himself for war service. The next day he received a telephone call from Colonel Fitzgerald, military secretary to Lord Kitchener, directing him to report at the War Office in Whitehall. When he arrived there he was taken to Lord Kitchener, under whom he had served in South Africa and to whom he was well known.

Kitchener, the story runs, greeted him as follows:

"Down stairs, in the quadrangle, there's an armored car Woolwich has made for me. It's the result of the united brains of the army and navy experts. We want it for this trench fighting which they've begun in France. Go down, have a look at it and tell me what you think about it."

Captain Bentley and Colonel Fitzgerald inspected the car for about five minutes and then returned.

"Well? Kitchener asked.

"It's no good for your purpose," Captain Bentley said. "You can't take it off a road."

"Exactly," said Lord Kitchener. "My own opinion. Now, can you design me one of the right type? It's urgent. Let me have it tomorrow."

Captain Bentley, it might be mentioned, was one of the pioneers of motor transport. He had driven automobiles in sandy wastes, and had devoted considerable time to the attempt to develop types of motor vehicles suitable to rough and virgin country. He went home to work out the idea of the caterpillar tractor as it would be applied to an armored car. The next morning his specifications, together with a covering letter, were in Kitchener's hands. Colonel Fitzgerald acknowledged by telegram receipt of Captain Bentley's drawings, and the telegram is still in the possession of the latter.

On the evening of October 22, Captain Bentley went to Lord Kitchener's house in Carlton Gardens. At the end of three hours the two men, according to Captain Bentley, had agreed upon the following basic principles of the tank (nowhere in the present controversy is there any hint as to how the name "tank" was first applied.)

1. Front wheels not to be used for steering.
2. Caterpillar trick to be carried through car.
3. Twin engines, one controlling each track for steering.
4. Armoring of body to suit gun positions.

At the close of the interview, Captain Bentley mentioned that he proposed to go at once to the Patent Office and register his design.

"Wait," Lord Kitchener said. "Are you satisfied to leave this in my hands? I'll look after you."

Captain Bentley agreed. The next week, however, he left for service in Russia. Upon his return to England, he was almost immediately recommissioned and sent to German East Africa with the Mechanical Transport Service. Here he was wounded, finally returning to England in 1917.

Until this time he did not know that the invention, which by then was known as the "tank," had ever been utilised. What he did know, however, was that Lord Kitchener had been drowned in June, 1916, and could not give his version of the tank's origin.

Desirous of knowing the official view of the matter, Captain Bentley had a question asked in Parliament. The answer gave the credit for the invention of the tank to Winston Churchill, January 5, 1915, a date which, if Captain Bentley's claims be verified, was about two and a half months after the Kitchener interview.

Announcing the "Thompson System" a New Scientific Method for the Conservation of Human Vision

On account of the excellent opportunities offered in China and the Orient for Optical Research Work Dr. Thompson has decided to make Shanghai his home.

Dr. R. A. THOMPSON

The following Editorial reproductions from the leading Paris dailies speak for themselves.

Further comment from high European authorities and Scientific Journals will appear in subsequent announcements.

From La Presse May 20-1922

10 Centimes — Samedi 20 Mai 1922. — 10 Centimes

LA PRESSE

NOUVELLES DE DERNIÈRE HEURE

NOUVELLE DECOUVERE

Un bienfait pour l'humanité

Aujourd'hui, la science ophtalmologique nous offre, grâce au docteur R.-A. Thompson, une nouvelle méthode scientifique pour la conservation et l'amélioration de la vision humaine. Beaucoup de connaissances, autrefois incomplètes, sont maintenant tout à fait au point. Le système de R.-A. Thompson pour le traitement de la fatigue des yeux est maintenant reconnu la méthode la plus efficace qu'on ait découverte. Des milliers de cas considérés jusqu'alors comme incurissables sont actuellement traités avec des résultats remarquables. Le docteur Thompson est Américain et vient de Portland (Oregon). C'est pendant sa visite en France, aussitôt après la guerre, qu'il acquit sa renommée comme l'un des plus grands spécialistes du monde en ophtalmologie. Nombre de soldats dont la vue était très faible, qui étaient presque aveugles, sont maintenant en bonne voie de guérison.

TRANSLATION

New Discovery a Boon to Mankind.

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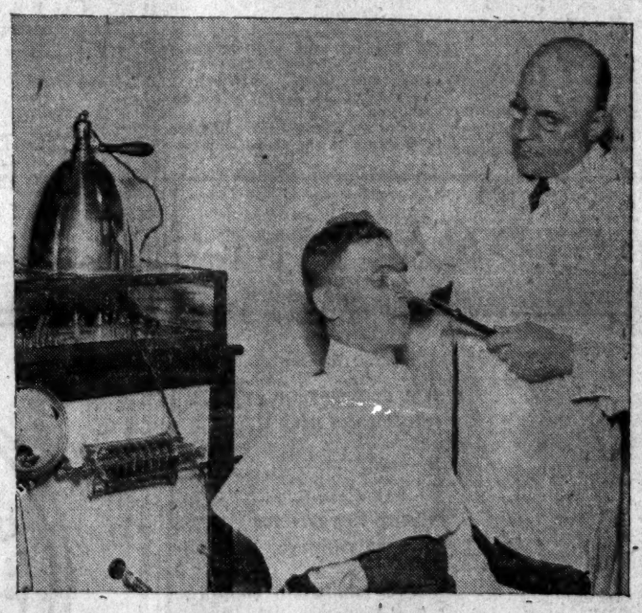

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64e Année — 3e Série — N° 168 — Mardi 16 Juin 1908

LE FIGARO

R. A. Thompson, oculiste américain, passionate le monde medical avec son importante découverte concernant l'examen instantane de la Vue. Il en fit hier la demonstration devant des Professeurs de la Faculte, qui ont reconn a l'unanimite son utilite pour la Science. M. Thompson, né a Brooklyn, n'a que trente-quatre ans.

TRANSLATION

R. A. Thompson, an American optical specialist, astonished the medical world last evening with an important discovery for sight testing. In a practical demonstration before professors of the faculty they unanimously declared it a great aid to science. Dr. Thompson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.

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From La Patrie Paris May 18-1920

LA PATRIE

ORGANE DE LA DEFENSE NATIONALE

Le grand oculiste americain, le docteur R. A. Thompson, fut l'objet d'une reception enthousiaste au banquet qui lui fut offert hier soir, a la veille de son depart pour l'Amerique. Un certain nombre de ses amis professionels lui ont remis une bague de grande valeur en temoignage de reconnaissance de ses efforts infatigable pour centaines de soldats auxquels il a gracieusement prodigue ses conseils. Le docteur Thompson a reçu des milliers de lettres de tous les coins de la France provenant de patients qui souffrent de la nouvelle maladie des yeux qu'il a diagnostiquee et qui demandent a etre traites. Malheureusement, des traxaux urgents appellent le docteur Thompson en Amerique, ce qui nous privera, pour quelque temps, de sa presence.

Le docteur Thompson a une reputation unique en Europe, ou il a donne des conferences dans les principales cliniques.

TRANSLATION

An enthusiastic reception and banquet was tendered last evening to Dr. R. A. Thompson, the distinguished American refractionist, on the eve of his departure for America. A number of his professional friends presented him with a handsome ring as a token of his untiring efforts in behalf of the hundreds of soldiers he so generously prescribed for. Dr. Thompson has received a great number of letters from people throughout France, who are suffering with the new eye ailment and who desire treatment. On account of urgent business in America, however, he is unable to prolong his visit. Dr. Thompson has an enviable European reputation, having held a number of conferences in the principal European capitals.

The "Thompson System" for the conservation of human vision is conceded by the highest authorities to be the most efficient method known to science. If you have trouble with your eyes or glasses, it will be to your advantage to learn just what the "Thompson System" means to you.

The Struggle Over Shantung

The Most Critical Phase Of Peace Conference For Japan---President Wilson's Position

BY RAY STANNARD BAKER

The quotations which follow are from Chapter 37 of the book which Ray Stannard Baker has written on the Peace Conference at Paris, and more especially of President Wilson's part in that historic gathering. Mr. Baker's book is of unusual value because in its preparation he had access to Mr. Wilson's private notes and papers dealing with the conference. The section given today is of especial interest in Japan because it deals with that part of the conference in which Japan was most vitally concerned. Mr. Baker takes up his narrative here just at the point where the conference turned from the racial equality contention of the Japanese delegation to consideration of Shantung. Mr. Baker's book is appearing serially in the New York Times.

The Japanese crisis was now at its bitterest. Having lost out in their first great contention at Paris—the recognition of "racial equality" in the covenant of the League—they came to their second, the territorial demands, with a kind of cold determination. They presented to the conference what was practically an ultimatum.

"The Japanese delegation," declared Viscount Chinda in the Council of Four (April 22), "were under an express order in the case that the question of Shantung was not settled . . . they were not allowed to sign the treaty."

They not only demanded a settlement exactly on the lines they had laid down, but they insisted upon immediate action, before the treaty was presented to the Germans.

President Wilson knew that the entire weight of the struggle in this crisis, would rest upon him, that the influence of both Lloyd George and Clemenceau, who were indeed bound by the secret agreements of 1917, would be against him. He gave to no problem that arose at Paris more concentrated effort, for the very essence of his program of the peace was bound up in it. Could he get a settlement on a basis of international co-operation? Or must he allow the settlement to slip back to the old basis of nationalistic competition and secret and limited alliances? He was profoundly convinced that no hope existed for future peace in the world, nor any justice to China, except through true international action.

THE SHANTUNG TROUBLE

In order to understand clearly the discussion of these complicated problems by the Four consider first, briefly, the main factors in the situation.

For nearly a hundred years Western nations, especially Great Britain, France and Russia, had been steadily encroaching upon China, seizing territory and exploiting resources for their own benefit, at best bringing to China Western ideas and Western commerce, at worst debauching the Chinese with opium. Germany was the more rapacious for coming later into this great game of "grab" and, taking as an excuse the murder of two missionaries, seized the gateway which practically controlled the rich province of Shantung. The United States took no part in this game of grab, but stood upon the negative policy of the "open door"—that is, the right of all nations to trade on an equal basis in China. Japan, awakening late to the situation, was alarmed at these European aggressions in China, for she feared that they meant a diminishing opportunity for her own expanding ambitions. She considered that she had better warrant for claiming China as her natural sphere of influence than any Western nation. If America had a Monroe Doctrine to keep all other nations out of South America, why could not Japan assert a similar doctrine as to Eastern Asia? She also began playing the game of grab in 1894, when she first entered Korea, which she finally swallowed whole in 1910. Her victory in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 enormously increased her own self-confidence and added to her prestige. In 1900 she succeeded to the Russian sphere of influence at Port Arthur and has steadily extended her power there.

HOW ILL-FEELING STARTED

When the great war broke out in 1914, with European energies fully occupied with their own difficult affairs, Japan realised her new opportunity. Within a few weeks after the battle of the Marne despite the efforts of Great Britain and the United States to dissuade her and keep the war out of China, she issued an ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiao-Chau, but promising to return it to China, to whom, of course, it really belonged. When nothing happened, Japan, assisted by Great Britain, captured the port. Instead of returning it to China, however—she had made no promise as to time!—she took over the Shantung railroad and enforced a control in the province more extensive and drastic than Germany had ever attempted. She engaged in the familiar business of trafficking with corrupt Chinese officials; she permitted her traders to spread the demoralising opium traffic. All this aroused the bitter suspicion and hatred of the Chinese people, who demanded that the Japanese withdraw, and later began to boycott everything Japanese.

In January, 1915, the Japanese, still eagerly improving the opportunities presented by the preoccupation of Europe, presented to China the famous or infamous "Twenty-one Demands," part of which were kept secret from the outside world. These demands, if accepted entire, would have made China practically a vassal of Japan. When China objected Japan sent a forty-eight-hour ultimatum (on May 7), and China was forced to submit to a large proportion of them. And one of them gave Japan a secure foothold in the vast rich provinces of Manchuria.

TWO SETS OF AGREEMENTS

As to Shantung, its disposal was provided for in two sets of agreements between Japan and China, one concluded May 25, 1915, the other September 24 and 28, 1918.

Japan, in these agreements, provided that when, after the war, she was free to dispose of the territory she had taken from Germany she would restore it to China upon certain conditions, the principle ones being that Kiao-chau should be a free port, that Japan should have a concession there, and that the important Shantung railroad should become a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise with a "police force" directed by the Japanese. In short, while the Japanese were agreeing to return Kiao-Chau to China, they were actually demanding—so the Chinese assert—more rights than the Germans ever had. The Chinese, with painful awareness of what Japan had already done in Korea, at Port Arthur, and in Manchuria had no confidence whatever in Japanese promises, and feared being left at the mercy of Japan.

Early in 1917 Japan took still another advantage of the war in Europe to assure herself of her now possessions. Before she would grant her naval assistance against the ravages of the German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean, she extorted the important secret agreements with Great Britain and France (February, 1917), under which these great nations agreed "to support her claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung."

Such was the almost impregnable diplomatic position of Japan, when the Peace Conference attacked the problem. Five definite proposals for meeting it soon emerged:

1. That of Japan, which was designed to carry forward her well-formulated policy. She wanted inserted in the treaty with Germany providence for the absolute surrender to her of all the former German "rights, privileges and concessions" in Shantung, after which she was to be left free to "carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1915 (with China) and the arrangements of 1918."

BLANKET CESSIONS OPPOSED

2. The proposal of China was that all the old treaties be disregarded, and Shantung, which was her own territory, be restored directly to her without bringing Japan into the case at all.

3. The proposal of Secretary Lansing (April 15 and 17 Council of Foreign Ministers) which was strongly supported in the Four by President Wilson, was in the nature of a compromise between the Japanese and the Chinese. It provided for the "blanket" cession of all the German rights in China to the allied and associated powers, to be later disposed by them. It was, perhaps, the best way out; but it was rebuffed by the Japanese.

4. The proposal of Lloyd George that Shantung, along with the German colonies (including the Pacific islands) should be "ceded to the League of Nations" and be controlled under the mandatory system. This suggestion was undoubtedly made by Lloyd George as a tactical device to postpone the difficult controversy with the Japanese. At best it was based upon loose thinking so far as Shantung was concerned, because all the conditions of a mandate were absent, while the essential economic privileges—were what the mandatory system aimed to get rid of.

5. The final proposal, which was adopted, was suggested by President Wilson. Shantung was to be ceded to Japan in the actual treaty; but Japan was to make a separate declaration, reaffirming her promise to return Shantung to China and defining more completely the conditions of that return. By this compromise solution the Japanese demands are met in the treaty, but at the same time the other powers maintained their co-operative influence in the Chinese settlements, and Japan was brought into the League of Nations.

WILSON'S PROPOSALS

The actual struggle in the Council of Four began on April 21 at the very time, it will be remembered, that the Italian crisis was also acute. Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda went to President Wilson's house in the Place des Etats-Unis on the morning of that day and held a long conference. We know exactly the lines of the discussion, for we have the President's report made that afternoon to Lloyd George and Clemenceau (Secret Minutes 4). The Japanese stood absolutely upon their original demands regarding Shantung and the Pacific Islands. President Wilson, on his part, proposed a number of modifications.

First—As he reported to the "Four," "he had made the suggestion that Mr. Lansing had already made at the Council of Foreign Ministers that all calims in the Pacific should be ceded to the allied and associated powers as trustees, leaving them to make fair and just dispositions."

Second—"He had reminded the Japanese delegates that it had been understood that Japan was to have a mandate for the islands in the North Pacific, although he had made a reserve in the case of the Island of Yap which he himself considered should be international."

Third, and here he made a suggestion that touched the other Allies to the quick—that all "spheres of influence in China be abrogated"—not only Japanese, but British and French. He said the interest of the world in China was the "open door." The Japanese as the President remarked, "replied that they were ready to do this," but there was no response from either Lloyd George or Clemenceau. While they were willing enough to help get Japan out of China, they were unwilling to purchase her abandonment of her position by renunciations of their own spheres of influence!

All of these suggestions, of course, were aimed directly at getting the Pacific and Far Eastern settlements based upon international action (just as China desired); the control of the islands in the League of Nations, and the disposition of Shantung in the hands of the powers; but the Japanese were, as the President said, "very stiff about it." They wanted the full possession of the islands; they "insisted that Germany should resign the whole of her interests in Kiao-Chau to the Japanese, and that the powers should trust Japan to carry out her bargain with China. They were absolutely set on obliging China to carry out the bond."

WILSON FOR OPEN DOOR

"Mr. Lloyd George suggested that it [Shantung] ought to be ceded to the League of Nations."

"President Wilson said that the Japanese were too proud to accept this solution . . . to be perfectly fair to the Japanese he thought they would interpret this as a challenge of their good faith. He had put it to the Japanese representatives that the peace of the Far East depended more on Chino-Japanese relations than on anything else. China was full of riches. It was clearly to the advantage of Japan to take the most generous position toward China and to show herself as a friend. The interest of the world in China was the 'open door.' The Japanese had assented and expressed benevolent intentions."

On the next day the Japanese themselves came to the Council and Baron Makino again set forth the Japanese claims, described the agreement of 1915 and 1918 with China, asserted that the declaration of war by China had not abrogated them and that China had "actually received the advance of 20,000,000 yen according to the terms of the above agreements."

Baron Makino then handed around a draft of the clauses which the Japanese delegation wished to have inserted in the Peace Treaty with Germany and which ultimately became, with little change, Article 156, 157 and 158 of that treaty.

Up to this time Lloyd George and Clemenceau had taken practically no part in the discussion. The President turned to them now and said that they had heard from the Japanese and that "he [President Wilson] had laid what was in his own mind before all present." He now wanted to know the "impression formed by Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau."

Up to this time nothing had been said in the Councils regarding the secret agreement of February, 1917. Lloyd George now produced it and the following conversation took place:

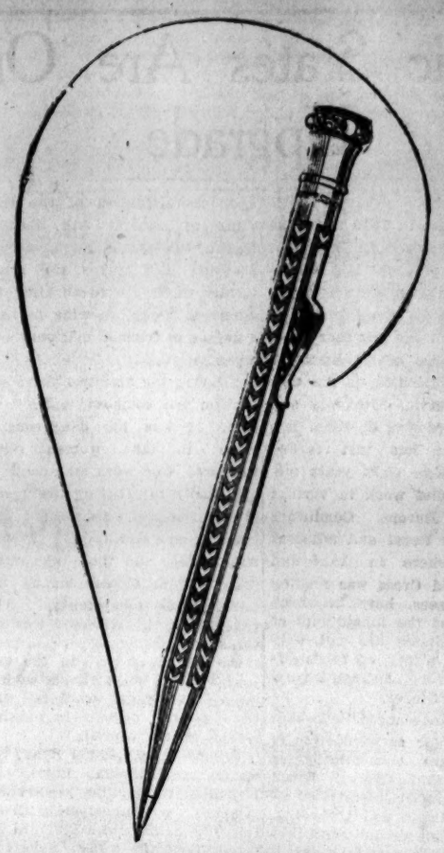
"Mr. Lloyd George said that so far as Great Britain was concerned they were in the same position toward Japan as toward Italy. They had a definite engagement with Japan, as recorded in the note of the British Ambassador at Tokio, dated February 16, 1917. Hence, so far as Great Britain was concerned, there was a definite engagement . . . the Japanese Government had undertaken to support the British claims south of the Equator, and the British Government had undertaken to support the Japanese claims in the islands north of the Equator. . . .

OPPOSITION TO MANDATE

"Baron Makino said that Japan had expressed her willingness to support the British claims."

But here Lloyd George, by again advancing his suggestion that Shantung be assigned as a mandate under the League of Nations, attempted to use his familiar device of postponement.

(Continued on Page 18)



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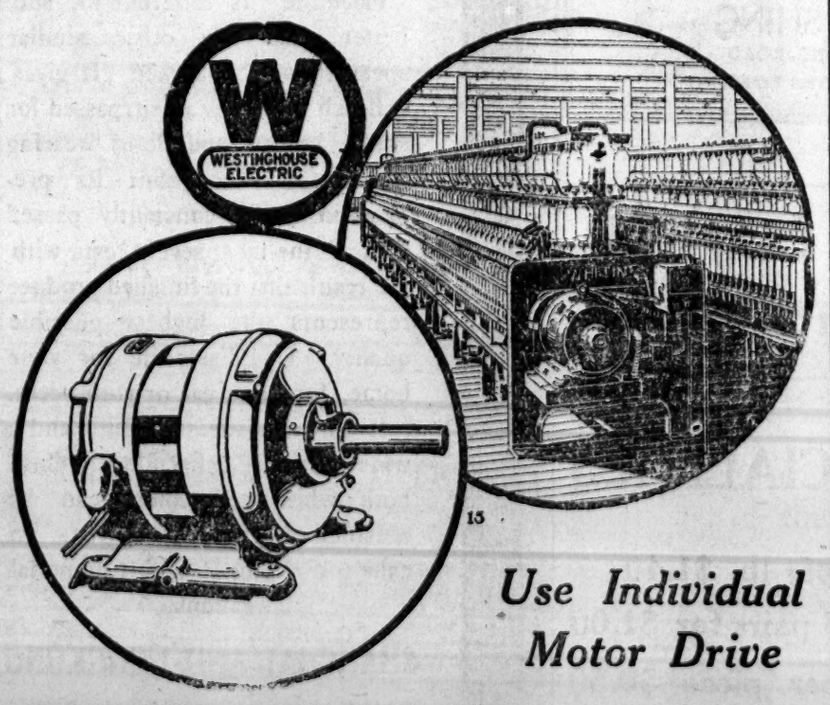

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Baltic States Are On Upgrade

That the help given to North-western Russia in 1919 and 1920 by America played an important part in stamping out the Bolshevist spirit in that district is the conviction of Colonel Edward W. Ryan, who for the last four years has had charge of all American Red Cross activities in the new States of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, bordering on Riga Bay. Colonel Ryan has just reached New York after eight years medical and relief work in various countries of Europe. Conditions in Kovno, Reval and adjacent territories, where in 1920 and 1921 the Red Cross was feeding 36,000 refugees, have improved so much that the inhabitants of the Baltic States are not only now raising plenty of foodstuffs for their own use, but are exporting flax and timber.

"They have balanced their budgets and as far as production is concerned are economically independent," said Colonel Ryan, discussing the rehabilitation of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania. "In 1919, when we first went into Riga, the people were in a dazed, disorganised, helpless state. They were groping in the dark, not knowing what would happen from day to day and not caring much. From January to May of that year Bolshevist propaganda was strong, and it was only through dogged determination, hard fighting and hard work that these three countries are not today in the deplorable state of Russia.

"At the time of the Kronstadt revolution many of them escaped across the ice and reached Finland. There they were fed and cared for by the Red Cross, and eventually were able to return to their country. The first national army of 250 men, which did some hard fighting in those days driving back the Bolsheviki, has now increased to 69,000. With the exception of the southern border of Lithuania, where it joins Poland, there is comparative peace through the Baltic States. But along this border the Poles are aggressive, and it will be necessary for the Lithuanians to be mobilised for some time to come.

"Most of the officers in this army received their education in Petrograd and Berlin and are very intelligent. They are well trained and disciplined. It was only through the clever organisation of disjointed forces that the strongest leaders were able to pull together the nucleus which later played so important a part in the formation of an independent Government. In 1919 the seven or eight million inhabitants of these three countries were as uncertain of their future as the other 100,000,000 people in Russia. Even after the recognition of the Baltic States by the League of Nations, sporadic revolutions kept those countries in a chaotic and unsettled condition. Only now that a degree of normality has been reached is the feeling of unrest developing into something more stable, more durable and lasting.

"To many of those people war is normal and peace abnormal. This is true not only in the Baltic States, but all through Europe. Boys have been leaving their schools and classes since 1914 to go into the army. To them war is the natural life. They cannot go back to school now to finish an interrupted education—as they are demobilised they must look around for a new trade, a new profession. The Baltic States as well as other States, have this problem confronting them. That they have, with the Bolsheviki continually knocking at the door, been able to stabilise their trade, start their schools and re-establish industry, is greatly to their credit. Had they had the indolence and procrastination of the Russians of Central and Eastern Russia, this would not have been possible. But they are a naturally thrifty, hard-working, industrious group, showing perhaps a degree of German efficiency and organisation.

"During the first two years our mission was composed entirely of men. It was too dangerous a place to take women relief workers. Our work was confined principally to feeding refugees, giving medical assistance and keeping up sanitation. Typhus was raging, and there was little resistance to disease among the half-starved inhabitants. The relief given by America was invaluable. Nothing else would have saved the situation. In the last year we have had forty-six women nurses and relief workers, who have helped organise a nursing service in the hospitals."

According to Colonel Ryan, the women of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania are making remarkable progress in emancipating themselves from the old order. In all three States the women have full voting powers, and there are many women members in the constituent Parliament. The representatives of this Parliament are empowered to elect the President of the republic. In recognition of the new free Baltic States the United States recently has sent to Riga a representative of the Government with full consular powers.

Although the inhabitants of these three countries all speak Russian and German, each country has its own language, which is taught in the schools. The universities have been re-established and the Dorpat University in Esthonia has some 5,000 students. There is a university at Riga and a university at Koyno, the capital of Lithuania. The attendance is increasing in all colleges, and there is a healthy, growing activity of all industries. In fact, according to Colonel Ryan, the university at Dorpat has found it necessary to remain open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. to accommodate the many classes.

Colonel Ryan was director of the first American medical unit attached to the Serbian Army in 1914, soon after the inception of the World War. It was on account of his popularity with the Serbs and his intimate knowledge of conditions in the Balkan States that he was appointed Commissioner to Serbia by the Red Cross in 1917. It is said that Colonel Ryan's name is known and revered by every school child in that country, where, during the bleak months preceding the armistice, he labored to relieve the suffering of the inhabitants. Immediately after the armistice he went to Berlin with the mission which had the difficult task of getting Russian prisoners out of Germany and back to their native country. His wide knowledge of the nationals and the problems which confronted them at the close of the war enabled him to handle the difficult situation in the Baltic States with success.

The situation in Russia is an internal and not an external matter, according to Colonel Ryan, who has been traveling through the country for four years and has made a study of the groups which have at various times sought to arbitrarily change an unchangeable condition. Nothing but time and their own efforts will bring about a state of peace and economic security, he said.

The Struggle Over Shantung

(Continued from Page 17)

To this the Japanese at once responded in most vigorous terms:

"Viscount Chinda asked if it was merely proposed to postpone this question—to put it in abeyance? The Japanese . . . . had a duty to perform to China in this matter, and they could not carry out their obligation to China unless Kiao-Chau was handed over to them. They were under an express instruction from their Government that unless they were placed in a position to carry out their obligation to China they were not allowed to sign the treaty. Consequently they had no power to agree to a postponement."

President Wilson now began to probe the Japanese as to what they actually meant by their promises of restoration to China. He said the notes (of 1915 and 1918) which Chinda cited were "not very explicit." He wanted to know, for example, what was meant by the term "joint administration" of the railroads in Shantung, the "training school," the "police force" and the "concessions about exploitation," and here a most interesting colloquy took place regarding the economic riches of Shantung, with the Japanese plainly endeavoring to minimise the value of those riches.

President Wilson then made a declaration of the American attitude toward the whole problem, so important as a statement of international principles that it is here quite fully quoted:

U.S. ATTITUDE ON FAR EAST

"President Wilson pointed out that, as had happened in many instances, he was the only one present whose judgment was entirely independent. His colleagues were both bound by treaties, although perhaps he might be entitled to question whether Great Britain and Japan had been justified in handing round the islands in the Pacific. This, however, was a private opinion. . . . He was so firmly convinced that the peace of the Far East centered upon China and Japan that he was more interested from this point of view than from any other. . . . He was anxious that Japan should show to the world as well as to China that she wanted to give the same independence to China as other nations possessed; that she did not want China to be held in manacles. What would prejudice the peace in the Far East was any relationship that was not trustful. . . . What he feared was that Japan, by standing merely on her treaty rights, would create the impression that she was thinking more of her rights than of her duties to China. The world would never have peace based on treaty rights only, unless they were also recognised to be reciprocal duties between the States. Perhaps he was going a little too fast in existing circumstances, but he wished to emphasise the importance in future that States should think primarily of their duties toward each other. The central idea of the League of Nations was that States must support each other, even when their interests were not involved. When the League of Nations was formed, then there would be established a body of partners covenanted to stand up for each other's rights. The position in which he would like to see Japan, already the most advanced nation in the Far East, with the leadership and enterprise and policy, was that of the leader in the Far East standing out for these new ideas. There could be no finer nor more politic role for her. That was what he had to say as the friend of Japan. . . . What he was after was to attain a more detailed definition as to how Japan was going to help China, as well as to afford an opportunity for investment in railway, etc. He had hoped that by pooling their interest the several nations that had gained a foothold in China (a foothold that was to the detriment of China's position in the world) might forego the special position they had acquired and that China might be put on the same footing as other nations, as sooner or later she must certainly be. He believed this to be to the interest of every one concerned. There was a lot of combustible material in China and if flames were put to it the fire could not be quenched for China had a population of 400,000,000 people. It was symptoms of that which filled him with anxiety. Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda knew how deep seated was the feeling of reverence of China toward Shantung, which was the most sacred Chinese province, and he dreaded starting a flame there because this reverence was based upon the very best motives and owing to the traditions of Confucius and the foundations of intellectual development. He did not wish to interfere with treaties. As Mr. Lloyd George had remarked earlier, the war had been partly undertaken in order to establish the sanctity of treaties. Although he yielded to no one in this sentiment, there were cases, he felt, where treaties ought not to have been entered into.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES, BUT

"Baron Makino, referring to President Wilson's remarks in regard to the larger ideas of international relationship, said that the best opinion of Japan was at that point of view. For China, the best opinion in Japan wanted equal opportunities or the 'open door.' He had convinced himself of this and was very glad of it, for he felt it would be to the advantage of both countries. He recalled, however, that international affairs in China had not always been conducted on very just lines.

"(Mr. Lloyd George interjected that this was undoubtedly the case). He did not want to go into past history or to inquire where the responsibility lay, but this had been the source of the present situation. Once the unjust methods had been begun, other nations followed. The best opinion, however, in Japan based itself on fairness and justice. Before he left Japan he had had a conversation with one of the Elder Statesmen, who had remarked to him that Japan would have to enter into a good many joint undertakings with China and must content herself to share equally, half if half, in them. This had been one of the most influential men in China and he had himself shared his views.

"President Wilson said that he was satisfied on that point and he hoped Baron Makino would not interpret him to have expressed any doubts. He wanted that principle, however, to be shown in a concrete way to China."

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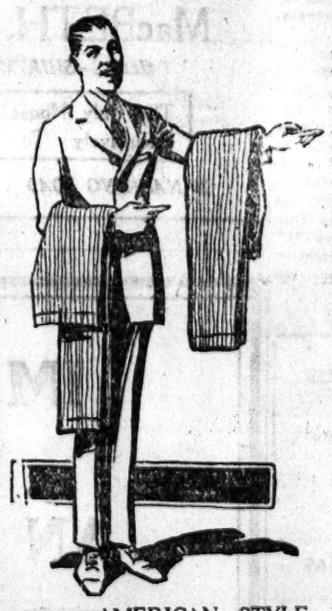

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Becoming Clothes Make Women Look Smart, Says Poiret

Just What They Wear Doesn't Matter, He Declares—Long Skirts Appearing As He Predicted

BY MARGERY REX

New York, Sept. 2.—"Whatever is becoming to a woman makes her look 'smart.'"

That is the dictum of Paul Poiret, one of the world's greatest fashion authorities.

Poiret is the man who made women wear very tight skirts; then extremely full ones; and now, a year and a half after he said we must wear long skirts and we said we wouldn't, the results of his ukase can be seen walking up and down the avenues, so long they almost put the "white wings" in the unemployed class.

Paul Poiret is in New York for a visit of a few weeks. He is himself an interesting study in design. Cocoa brown whipcord suit, pink and white striped silk shirt, with a dark brown tie knotted over the type of collar that is called songwriters.

WEARS "SQUARE TOES"

From his upper left pocket an orange silk handkerchief smiled merrily and far below palest tan spats of some very soft material lay gracefully upon patent leather shoes with square toes. And why not "square toes?" Paul detects the styles:

He is sallow of complexion and serious in manner. Twenty years of dressmaking, he admits, may well make any man thoughtful. His large eyes are a peculiar gray green and his hair and small beard are gray.

Poiret wears a wedding ring and, take it from us, it does not cramp his style a bit.

"If one wears handsome clothes he or she does not fear criticism—or anything," he says. "There is nothing to bother one. And the clothes should be comfortable as well. Sometimes the 'eccentrique' thing is very bad because it is not a la mode. But the individual must be studied.

"Poor women often look better than rich. Rich ones may be old or ugly and poor ones young and—and—and—nice," Paul Poiret finally found a word to fit.

SCARLET FOR THE STREET

Every fashion season the feminine mind is feverish with planning the new outfit. Shall she plunge into strange new colors which she has never before essayed or shall she stick to navy blue, brown and black? What color for the street, the theater and the restaurant?

"Scarlet for the street," said M. Poiret, to our surprise, "and some dark blue.

"For evening, bright colors and white.

"Oh, I know people say a woman should dress this way for breakfast, that for lunch, for tea and for dinner, but that is not—not—nice! A woman must feel a certain way about her clothes. She may have fifty dinner dresses in her cupboard, but she must choose what is—what is—convenient, you see?—for her at the moment.

"Clothing should be handsome and practical.

"There is only one thing I see wrong with the women on the New York streets—the short skirts which they still are wearing. Even when the legs are nice, it is not good.

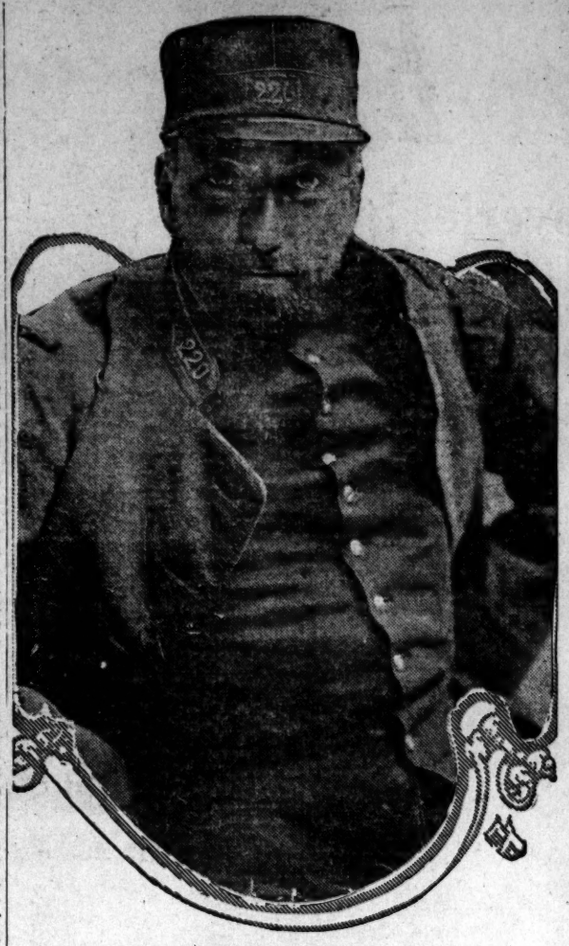
GROUND IS THE LIMIT

"When long skirts are worn the ground should be the limit. You will see that kind again soon. I was told women wouldn't wear them. But I am sure they will. People who protest finally will be obliged to wear them in as late as three years after the style is popular. They complain and wait—till after three years.

"When I introduced the Jupe entravee—the tight skirt—women said, 'But we can't walk.' They learned to walk in it, though. Later I made those full ones and again they said, 'We can't walk.' Then they wore the short ones and a year and half ago I said no more short ones. They protested but they are beginning to wear them now.

"The new mode—large sleeves may be not so long, but large—anyway, it is best to study one's personality. There are ten different styles current but we must learn that which typifies ourselves.

"I cannot decide for you who is the most beautiful woman in America. Men are so miserable all the time because all women have something nice about them. I, myself, can't choose!"



M. PAUL POIRET AS SOLDIER

The Meaning Of Books

(Christian Science Monitor)

What do your books mean to you? Are they something which simply give you pleasure in their acquisition and ownership, or do they represent each a real, living individuality—as real in certain instances as the personality of other friends by whom you are surrounded? This is not an idle question. Books have become common, but they can never become commonplace. Each one stands for something positive or negative. It is true that we do not discard our negative books with the same promptness that we separate ourselves from those acquaintances who mean nothing to us, but that is because we have not yet realised the importance of filling our libraries only with those books which are positive, and which can continue to play their part in supplying us with inspiration. It would be well if we were to do this.

In a great city there is the library of a man who is known as the possessor of a fine collection. Any sumptuous editions, and particularly those editions which are sumptuously bound, are certain to be included. To a visiting friend he showed a single volume of Carlyle, which was a beautiful volume, well printed on splendid paper, with ample margins, and bound in full crushed levant with hand tooling. Probably the expression on his visitor's face inquired for the remaining volumes of the set, for he answered without being asked, "There are thirty volumes in the set; but, as you see, I am limited for space, so the other twenty-nine are in the storage warehouse." This was his practice with a large number of sets of standard authors. What, then, did his library mean to this "collector"? Simply the expression of his love of acquisition and ownership. The volumes which were safely embalmed in the storage warehouse might as well have been of blank paper and board covers. Neither their owner nor his friends had any opportunity to read them, and the message of each book, which is its real value, had been suboordinated to the commercial value of the paper and the printing, and the leather which made up its binding.

Few of us are able to gratify our love for sumptuous editions, but those who know books and really appreciate them realise that the fine paper, the fine printing, the fine leather, and the hand-tooled decoration are simply combined to give the thought which the book contains a setting equal to its value. To such real book lovers, then, the few choicely executed copies of their favorite books mean far more than the hundreds of costly volumes which this wealthy collector" has been able to acquire can possibly mean to him.

But are we ourselves true to our ideals in allowing to remain on our shelves volumes so slight in literary content that they have no place beside the real treasures of our library? Books are not furnjture, and were never intended to decorate. There is no particular virtue in the number of books in our libraries; standard sets of the authors which we love, standard reference books, those poets who explain the world to us, that fiction which reaches below the external and gives us knowledge of what life really is—these are the books we can properly include among our friends. When counterfeits have been forced upon us, when we have purchased volumes which fall below the standard that our life must establish for our reading, why permit them to take space upon shelves which should properly contain only those volumes which contain thoughts worthy of ourselves? Drastic house-cleaning in our libraries can produce only good results.

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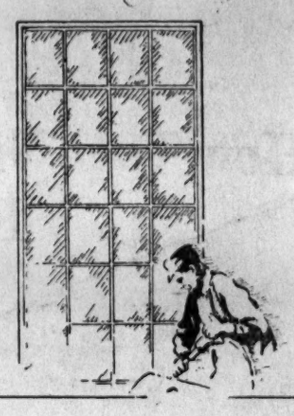

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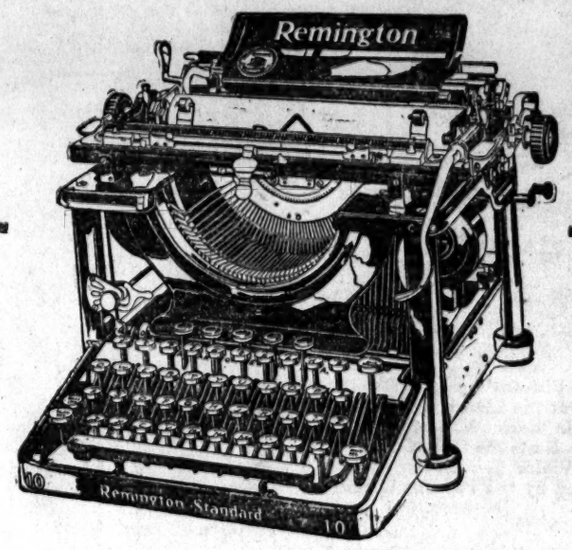

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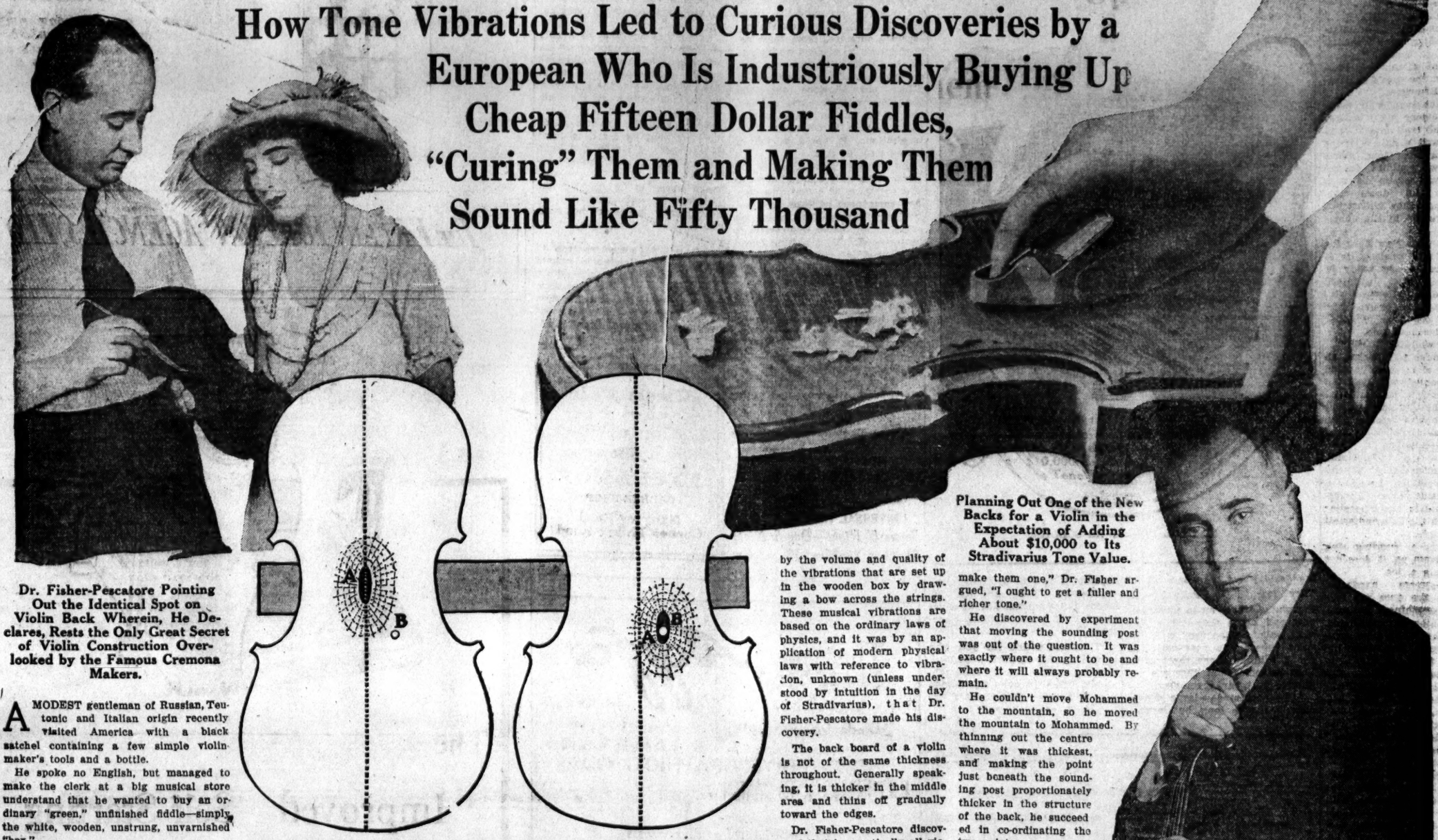
Driving the Stradivarius Fakers Out of Business

How Tone Vibrations Led to Curious Discoveries by a European Who Is Industriously Buying Up Cheap Fifteen Dollar Fiddles, "Curing" Them and Making Them Sound Like Fifty Thousand



Dr. Fisher-Pescatore Pointing Out the Identical Spot on Violin Back Wherein, He Declares, Rests the Only Great Secret of Violin Construction Overlooked by the Famous Cremona Makers.

Two Views of the Inner Sides of Violin Backs Showing, at Left, *(a)* Area of Greatest Thickness of Wood in Genuine Strad and Other Standard Models, Gradually Tapering Off as Indicated by Radiating Lines; *(b)* Where Foot of Sounding Posts Rests. At Right *(a)* Area of Greatest Thickness of Wood in the New Models, Centering at Foot of Sounding Post.

Planning Out One of the New Backs for a Violin in the Expectation of Adding About $10,000 to Its Stradivarius Tone Value.

A MODEST gentleman of Russian, Teutonic and Italian origin recently visited America with a black satchel containing a few simple violin maker's tools and a bottle.

He spoke no English, but managed to make the clerk at a big musical store understand that he wanted to buy an ordinary "green," unfinished fiddle—simply the white, wooden, unstrung, unvarnished "box."

It was the kind of box that sells for $15 or $20 in its crude form, and for not many dollars more when it is varnished and strung.

With his "box" and satchel he retired to a hotel room and shut himself up for a week. When he came out he sought introduction to the kappelmeister of one of New York's biggest orchestras, who owns and prizes a perfect Stradivari.

"I should like you to have your first violinist play for us a moment upon your Stradivari, and then play for us a moment on this fiddle which I have brought."

The kappelmeister granted the request. The violinist played. The kappelmeister grew violently excited. "My God!" said he (and his exclamation was prayerful rather than profane), "have I gone crazy or have I lost my ear? I can't tell the difference! My perfect Strad—this modern thing you have brought in with its varnish hardly dry—they sound to me exactly the same!"

There was a hasty calling in of experts and exchange of introductions. The gentleman from Europe was Dr. Hermann Fisher-Pescatore. You have never heard of him before, but he may, apparently, be heard of by everybody as the man who has at last succeeded in making a modern fiddle that is as good as the best of the old masters.

He has a copy of a French newspaper which says:

"In a comparative test at the Paris conservatory, two of Dr. Fisher-Pescatore's violins scored 1,090 and 1,004 points, respectively, as against 1,000 points for a genuine Stradivarius, with a Guadagnini next with 822 points. Fourteen violins in the contest were numbered and played by the same artist. The judges had no way of telling which was being played at a certain time except by the tones."

The more you know about violins, the more extraordinary this announcement is. Two hundred years ago, in Cremona, violin making reached its zenith. Stradivarius, Guarnerius, Amati and a few other craftsmen made fiddles which have since been the despair of all other makers. When they died their secret (if they had a secret) died with them. The violins made by these old masters, and by one man at the same period in Germany, are practically the only great violins in the world to-day. That's why they cost tens of thousands of dollars. For two hundred years the greatest scientific minds have been trying to solve the secret—to make violins as good as those of the old masters.

Their failure has been extraordinary and complete.

Failing to make violins as good as those of Stradivari, unscrupulous experts have tried to fabricate "forged" imitations of his originals, until the fake Stradivari industry has become as fully a recognized activity in the criminal world as forging masterpieces of art, bank checks and counterfeit gin labels.

Antonius Stradivarius made a lot of violins. He worked steadily from the age of twenty until he died at ninety. No one knows exactly how many he made, but experts agree it couldn't have been more than 1,000, and probably was less than 500.

Yet there are in the United States alone not less than 10,000 violins bearing the signature (real or false) of the great master. Less than 200 of these in America, it is believed, are real.

The Stradivarius forger works in two ways. One way is to get permanent or temporary possession of a real Strad, and then make a fiddle as nearly as possible like it in quality and grain of wood, shape, size, finish, varnish and other physical details. The other way is to take a good old fiddle made at Cremona by some lesser maker, picking one with the physical characteristics of a Strad. In each case a forged signature label is used. Old Stradivarius pasted a paper label, printed from a wood block with his name and sign, in every fiddle he made. Some of the fake labels are made with all the cunning of the professional counterfeiter. Others are crude and would fool only the uninitiated.

Only an expert can tell with absolute certainty. He decides, finally, by the feel of the wood, the appearance, the minute details of construction and, most important of all, by the tone. Thousands of people have been swindled out of millions of dollars in the past hundred years by these fakes.

Dr. Fisher-Pescatore is not interested in imitation Strads. He is making a new fiddle, by a new method, which some people believe is as good as a Strad. What effect his "discovery" will have on the real Strads and on the fake Strad industry is an interesting question. It will certainly have no immediate effect—for only the passage of years and the use of Dr. Fisher's instruments by great violinists in large concert halls will really determine whether his instrument is as good as some experts believe or not. If his instruments are as good now, will they be as good in a hundred years? The question can't be answered yet.

If they are, and if they last, it will probably have the effect of bringing down eventually—after many years—the price of real Strads, which now range from $5,000 to $20,000, and perhaps of destroying the fake industry completely, as there would no longer be any use to imitate them.

This discovery, like many great discoveries, is comparatively simple. Dr. Fisher-Pescatore has consented to tell about it for this page. Here, by his own statement, is what he has done:

1. He makes radical changes in the relative thickness and thinness of certain areas in the wooden back of the violin.

2. He "ages," seasons and hardens the wood of the entire violin box by an artificial process which takes only a few hours.

Both these processes he has explained in considerable detail, withholding only one or two essential secrets for his own protection.

And here is his explanation, transposed into simple words:

A violin's value is determined almost exclusively by the beauty and volume of its tone. Strings scroll, neck, the fingerboard, etc., are practically alike in all good violins. They contribute little or nothing to tonal difference. The tone is determined solely by the volume and quality of the vibrations that are set up in the wooden box by drawing a bow across the strings. These musical vibrations are based on the ordinary laws of physics, and it was by an application of modern physical laws with reference to vibration, unknown (unless understood by intuition in the day of Stradivarius), that Dr. Fisher-Pescatore made his discovery.

The back board of a violin is not of the same thickness throughout. Generally speaking, it is thicker in the middle area and thins off gradually toward the edges.

Dr. Fisher-Pescatore discovered that in practically all violins hitherto made, whether by old masters or modern workmen, the thickest point in the back was always the exact centre, the point immediately under the place where the bow is drawn across the strings. This thickest point, naturally, was a centre of vibration for the wood.

Inside every violin there is a sounding post. It is a small wooden pillar, like a sawed-off piece of lead pencil, placed upright between the front and back of the violin box, and this pillar is stationed not in the centre but slightly to the side under the end of the bridge across which the first, or E, string is strung.

This sounding post, solidly connecting the vibrating wood of the back with the vibrating wood of the front, Dr. Fisher reasoned, constituted a second centre of vibration.

Therefore in violins as heretofore made there were two vibration centres—one the actual centre of the back where the wood was thickest and one where the sounding post made contact.

"If I could merge these two vibratory centres and make them one," Dr. Fisher argued, "I ought to get a fuller and richer tone."

He discovered by experiment that moving the sounding post was out of the question. It was exactly where it ought to be and where it will always probably remain.

He couldn't move Mohammed to the mountain, so he moved the mountain to Mohammed. By thinning out the centre where it was thickest, and making the point just beneath the sounding post proportionately thicker in the structure of the back, he succeeded in co-ordinating the two points.

In other words, in any other violin the thickest part of the back is its centre, while in Dr. Fisher's violin the thickest part is immediately under the sounding post.

That is all there is to the first part of his discovery, except that he does not tell you exactly how he applies the law of physics to determine precisely how thick and how thin the various parts of the back of each violin should be. That is his own secret.

Dr. Fisher and the $30 Made-Over Fiddle Which, It Was Declared, Developed a Tone Indistinguishable, When Tested, from That of a Priceless "Strad."

At Right, Prying the Back Off a Worthless Old Fiddle to Glue on One of the New Curiously Planed Backs.

Measuring the Graduated Thickness of a Violin Back to Insure Having the Greatest Thickness Right Under the Foot of the Sounding Post Instead of at the Centre Line of Back.

The second part of his discovery relates to "aging" and seasoning the wood. It is generally believed that one reason why the Strads and other old violins are superior is that the wood has been seasoned, hardened and rendered more resonant by generations of aging. To reproduce this condition artificially and in a short time was Dr. Fisher's aim. After many experiments he invented a preparation made from substances found in the heart of green wood. He doesn't tell its formula, but the assumption is it must be a combination of the resins, oils and juices in the wood. The inference is forced, because there isn't much else in wood except its pulp. Of the manner in which this is obtained and the method and proportion of its mixing he will not tell. That is also his own secret.

But he tells you how he applies it. He makes it into a solution with ordinary alcohol and soaks the different parts of the violin box in the solution. He lets it stand for hours. The cells of the wood "drink up" the solution, alcohol and all. Then, when the wood is taken out, the alcohol completely evaporates, leaving the cells of the wood impregnated, filled up with the secret preparation, hard, resonant, seasoned.

When this is completed Dr. Fisher varnishes the violin in the ordinary way, with the ordinary varnish, and has an instrument which, according to good authorities and famous concert players in this country and abroad, is marvelously improved in tone and volume—so marvelously improved, in fact, that it is comparable to the finest Strad.

Dr. Fisher-Pescatore is a modest man. He doesn't say, "My violins are as good as the Stradivari." He says, "I think I have accomplished something interesting and new. Here it is. Try it. Listen to it and form your own opinion."

Some of the biggest concert players and experts of this country are "trying it," are "listening" and are "forming their own opinions"—which, stated with the utmost conservatism, is that Dr. Fisher-Pescatore has discovered a secret which may add another glorious chapter to the art of violin building, in which no progress whatever had been made since the great Antonius Stradivarius died in his little workshop at Cremona in 1737—one hundred and eighty-five years ago.

Ireland Of Fifty Years Hence Portrayed; Writer Predicts Industrial Power

BY SHAW DESMOND

What will Ireland be like in fifty years? What will be the development of her men and machines? Who will lead her?

Those are the questions which four and a quarter millions of Irish at home and nearly thirty million of Irish descent abroad are asking. The writer at least believes that the events of the European war and the Irish war with Great Britain have cast their shadows so clearly on the screen of time that he who runs may read. Ireland is at last emerging from her twilight of the gods to take her place upon the stage of the world with mortals who are shaping a world of concrete fact rather than a world of the imagination.

The future of economic Ireland turns upon two pivots—the one man-power, the other machine-power. Of the man-power she has a plethora, because today, working as she is with obsolete methods, she is not utilising more than a third of her brain and brawn. Of machine power, because of her immense natural resources whether from coal, water or industrial alcohol, she has enough to run the productive side of a country of fifty millions, as will be shown later.

Within the last year or two the writer has spoken with nearly every leading man or woman in Ireland—and in the Ireland of tomorrow the woman is going to play a leading role upon the constructive as well as the inspirational side. (The Irishman himself is half a woman in his intuitions, his feline subtely, his unconscious contempt for the intellectual process).

VISITS ALL PARTS

Within that time I have criss-crossed north, south, east and west perhaps some 4,000 or 5,000 miles, chatting here on some bleak Connemara roadside with a half-starved peasant snatching sustenance from the stony adversity of the western strip of which Cromwell thought when he said, "To hell or Connacht"; tracking there the crooked labyrinth of the mind of the "gombeen" kind, or usurer; sitting by the peat fire in some mid-Irish farmhouse with its shrewd, gray-eyed owner, his eye glued to the land, not to Ireland; exchanging the time of day now with a Dublin shopkeeper, now with a little grocer in the Dongest hills; marvelling at the unromantic mind of fisherman of the west in the currach, his darkblue eye, set on the main chance and his little potato patch; or in some Dublin or Belfast tenement house listening to the dark secrets of some patriot gunman to whom the shooting out of a human life was the same as snuffing a candle.

BOLSHEVIKS FEW

I have dined and wined with the Irish hierachy as with the Irish priests, from men like the Bishop of Killaloe to the little curate of some western village, men like Father Griffin, shot and thrown into a Galway bog, who paid for their devotion to country with their lives. Or perhaps I have sensed the story of the future Ireland at midnight in the Clare hills at some Sinn Fein midnight court, or in the "Black North" heard it within the walls of the Ulster Reform Club, the sanctum sanctorium of Carsonism, from the lips of men like Andrews and Pollock, the present Ulster Ministers, hospitable in the free Ulster way to the stranger within the gates.

Within that period I have met Ireland's half hundred Bolsheviks (there are not more), from the I. W. W. Celts fresh from the copper mines of Butte, Mont., breathing death against the capitalist, to that beautiful young Arran islander, fair and tall as Angus the Irish god, who himself scarcely knowing English believed himself a Leninite and mixed up most dolefully Lenin and Kathleen in Houlahan.

There passes before the mind's eye in the human labyrinth that is Ireland lace and button factories set within the purple of the everlasting hills of Mayo and Donegal; a 200-mile ribbon of brown road flanked by bogs stretching into eternity on either side, in the wastes of the west, where one imagined the leprechaun and the cluricaune, the fairy inhabitants, to look wondering from the edge of some irid-scent pool as the stink devil swept past to the dismay of the land of faerie. Here, by the side of the road, is lying an overturned mail cart with the driver dead under the wheels and a little beyond the wild-eyed children of a northwest hamlet are singing to the stranger the songs of the Gael in their native tongue. Here a curing station clings desperately to the foreshore of a Galway inlet with five miles beyond the ruins of a gutted police barracks and a disconsolate "peeler" to mourn the lost glories not of Erin but of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Congested District Board officials and inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary, now passing into limbo; burly parish priests of the old Nationalist type, bewildered by the coming of Sinn Fein and the unwonted turbulence of their curates; co-operators, dreading not of blue lake or purple mountain, but of shining gold; millionaire brewers; dour Ulstermen, with the turn of spindle and the plonk of power machine in their faces; provisional Government officials, blessing Griffith or cursing De Valera, or Republican heretics, sending Griffith to hell and their chief to high heaven—this medley of the Ireland of today passes as in a sort of gigantic cinematograph show . . . and leaves behind a gathering if not very distinct impression of the Ireland that is coming.

IRELAND FIRMLY FOUNDED

The process of evolution of the new Ireland can be divided into three stages: First the stage of "the hellish interlude" of the present, leaving, after the storm has blown itself out, the Irish Irish Free State in being, although not in its present form or in any form foreseen by either Irish or British statesmen. Then the stage of "taking bearings" and reconstruction, when the schemes which have been shaping themselves during the last three years will take a more a less final form, and Ireland's hardest task will begin—the schooling and technical education of the country, the energies of which have dissipated themselves throughout 700 years of political fighting, and turning of those energies into new constructive channels in the face of the many failures which will have to be faced. Lastly, the stage when Ireland, firmly founded upon her experiment in "individualist co-operation," will challenge the world as a producer of commodities and, as the writer, with many thousands of his countrymen, believes, will send out to the world her old inspirational message in a new form through her poets, writers and artists, who even now are showing themselves. In three words, the periods will be revolution, devolution, evolution.

Get it firmly fixed in your mind that whatever storms may break over "the Isle of Saints" within the next few months, the emotional period of the 1916 flashpoint intensity is past for this generation. The subconscious mind of Ireland will still hold the idea of independence, as always, but it will not take form in our day and generation through action. Nations, like individuals, have only a certain amount of energy; it takes nature at least a generation to bank up steam for another outbreak of that energy. Perhaps the world events now shadowing themselves, combined with the reconstruction of Ireland impending, will never again make it necessary for Ireland to express herself through action.

PROTECTING INDUSTRIES

The man power of Ireland is for the first time in seventy years being held and her population keeping its total. The Dail Eireann proclamation of April 8 last year against emigration, making it a criminal offense for shipping or emigration agents to issue tickets to America, is going to have, and in fact is already having, a striking effect upon emigration. The United States at least must make up her mind that she will get little labor in future from Ireland. The Ireland of tomorrow means to keep her own people, and now the American captains of industry will have to look more than ever to the Latin races for man power.

So far as wages are concerned, already I have seen pay sheets showing that even in the poorest districts, like those of the Rosses in the Northwest, girls are earning on piece work from $6 to $11 a week for an eight-hour day of actual work. The co-operative factories pay on an average to the girls $5 to $6 a week. Laborers can earn anything up to $10 and $12 a week. Wages in all grades of work compare very favorably for the employer with American rates. The Ireland of the future will be an Ireland of small holdings, with all the big estates gone forever and the landlord but an evil memory.

The coming of a strong Labor party will certainly bring the average wage up to the best standard rates in Europe, but well below the best American rates. Within a decade we shall see throughout Ireland one of the first European experiments in a national labor supply which will inevitably spring out of the national power supply system now actually taking form.

LABOR ELASTIC

Under the national labor supply we shall see an elastic system, by which full personal freedom will be guaranteed (the individualist Irishman would stand nothing else), but under which it will be possible to transfer labor from industries which are failing to industries which are rising, all with the full consent of the worker, and so keep a sort of automatic steam governor upon the market and prevent the screws of state from racing. The reason these two national systems of man and machine will be possible is only because Ireland stands almost alone in her concept of co-operation with freedom. "Individualist co-operation," in a word.

Under this system we shall see Ireland's bounteous natural sources of power utilised to the last unit. Ireland has no old-time incrustations to scrap—she starts young and fresh. She has no vested interests today to be placated, and as she is going to be literally, as she says herself, Tir-na-noge, or "the country of youth," she will, after the usual failures and hitches perhaps surprise the world, if not herself—for her self-confidence is magnificent—by installing something radically new in production.

It must be made clear that none of these things are "Castles in Spain." Already she has had an exhaustive commission of inquiry, largely under the capable guidance of Mr. Darrell Figgis (the gentleman who lost his beard but not his head or his life in the recent Dublin general elections), which has prepared a memoir, meticulous and voluminous, upon Ireland's resources in water power, coal power, peat and industrial alcohol.

The chief source of power in today's Ireland is imported coal which amounts to 4,500,000 tons, Ireland herself supplying only about 100,000 tons, and peat of about 6,000,000 tons, used almost exclusively for domestic purposes. (Peat incidentally takes double the weight of coal to produce the same power). Ireland needs on her present scale something under 10,000,000 tons of coal per annum for her work. Tomorrow that is to say in about ten years she should use not less than 100,000,000 tons or its power equivalent.

In the estimate by the commission of 2,000,000,000 tons as her coal reserves, no account is taken of her concealed coal fields. The Irish coal industry committee puts the actual coal reserves at 180,560,000 metric tons and the probable reserves at something under fifty millions of metric tons.

Says Kaiser Wrote Memoirs At Potsdam

New York, October 1.—A dispatch to the New York Herald declares that the memoirs of the former Kaiser of Germany which have just been published were written at Postdam during the height of the fallen monarch's popularity, but that later, during the exile at Doorn, they were thoroughly revised, the published version being an emasculated remnant of the real memoirs.

The Herald's correspondent says that the exiled emperor's sensational account of the inner-most politics of Germany during the Great War remains in his safe at Doorn, awaiting posthumous publication. The reason given for withholding publication of the full text now is that it might cause serious political trouble in Germany, possibly creating a demand for the return of the monarchy.

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The Ostrich In The Sands Of Egypt

[*By B. N. Langdon Davies, Hon. Secretary of the Egypt Parliamentary Committee*]

British policy in Egypt has vacillated so much recently that most people are today hopelessly confused as to what it is. Before the war Egypt was nominally a province of the Turkish Empire, though the Turkish suzerainty was little more than a fiction. At the same time she was also occupied by British troops and her Government was controlled by Great Britain. The occupation, dating from 1882, had been all along declared to be temporary and pledges of evacuation had been given by the chief British statesmen at frequent intervals. As a step towards self-government a Legislative Assembly had just been set up and was entering upon its duties.

The outbreak of war caused the British Government to declare the suzerainty of Turkey to be at an end and to replace it by the British suzerainty announced by King George in somewhat ambiguous terms as a Protectorate which would assist the Egyptians to attain their independence. Martial law was then declared and has been in full operation ever since.

The war pressed hardly upon Egypt, her men being conscripted and her supplies and money compulsorily exacted for war purposes. These burdens were accepted with a certain equanimity because of the general conviction that the end of the war would bring the end of the Protectorate and the long-awaited independence of Egypt.

The war ended, but the Protectorate did not. A national Delegation to the Peace Conference under the presidency of Zaghlul Pasha, the vice-president of the Legislative Assembly, had been elected in as democratic a manner as was in the circumstances possible. It was refused passports and a subsequent request for it to be allowed to come to London was also refused and Zaghlul Pasha and three of his colleagues were arrested and deported to Malta. Disturbances broke out all over the country and the deportees were set at liberty and, in company with the rest of the Delegation, given passports for Paris. The Foreign Office so far had to all appearances intended to utilise the year to bring Egypt under complete British control. Faced with an awkward situation, it retreated from the position it had first taken up, but succeeded in preventing Egypt from being represented as an independent nation at Versailles. The Delegation was in Paris, it was true; but it could obtain no entree to the Peace Conference and no consideration of the case of Egypt from any of the Powers there represented. Meanwhile the British Government sent out the Milner Mission to take evidence and report on plans for the future government of Egypt on the basis of the British Protectorate. This restriction and the non-recognition of Zaghlul and the Delegation were responsible for the boycott and failure of the Mission. It returned to London. What happened in the background can only be guessed, but the result was a public invitation to Zaghlul Pasha and his colleagues to come to London and confer with Lord Milner and his colleagues. These conferences took place during the spring and summer of 1920 and resulted in a set of proposals from the Milner Mission being taken to Egypt by four members of the Delegation for consideration by four members of the Delegation for consideration by representative bodies of Egyptians. They returned with certain amendments in the early autumn.

CHURCHILL'S INFLUENCE

It was at this point that the perennial Egyptian problem seemed nearest to solution. As usual some malign influence intervened to prevent that solution. The Egyptian amendments, briefly put, were that the Protectorate should at once be formally abolished, that the future powers of Great Britain in Egypt should be more strictly limited and defined than they were in the Milner proposals, and that the Egyptian control of the Sudan, upon which the life of Egypt depends, should be effective. Apart from these points agreement had been reached. I have myself had been the personal assurance of one not uninfluential negotiator on each side that complete agreement could have been reached. For a reason, to be gathered from subsequent events it was not. The Egyptian amendments were postponed for consideration until the actual negotiations for the treaty should be commenced. The Delegation went back to Paris, the Milner Report was published, Lord Milner resigned, and Mr. Churchill became Colonial Secretary in his place.

Mr. Churchill began by publicly referring to Egypt as a part of the British Empire. The storm of indignation which this historial inaccuracy and political ineptitude aroused in Egypt was allayed by Mr. Harmsworth's announcing in the House of Commons that the Protectorate was to be abolished. Mr. Churchill, not content with Lord Milner's investigations, now went, despite a smoke-cloud of official denials of this intention, to study the situation on the spot himself and, as recent disclosures show, had to spend considerable sums of money in the process. During his visit which was signalised by riots and shootings, the Sultan of Egypt was moved to appoint as Prime Minister Adly Yeghen Pasha, who had been an intermediary between Lord Milner and Zaghal Pasha. Adly invited Zaghlul to co-operate with him and Zaghlul returned to Egypt for this purpose. Co-operation, however, did not ensue. Zaghlul wished the Delegation to England to represent the Egyptian people and to be the outcome of an election; Adly, not unnaturally, insisted that it should be nominated. Meanwhile Mr. Churchill returned to London and the Government Press in England at once began to vilify Zaghlul Pasha as a demagogue, a leader of hooligans &c., &c. Adly Pasha, by the aid of British material law, prevailed and the Delegation was duly nominated.

Elated, apparently, by the success of his policy, Mr. Churchill at once committed another indiscretion. He made a speech in Manchester in the course of which he spoke vaguely of coming changes in Egypt and quite definitely of the necessity for the British troops remaining in occupation.

This indiscretion succeeded in removing from Adly Pasha, just at the moment when he was arriving in England to negotiate the treaty, any vestiges of popular support he had ever had. Even so, had the offer to Adly been on the lines of the Milner proposals, there might conceivably have been some chance of success. But it was not. It was published in December of 1921 in the form of a Note from Lord Curzon to Adly Pasha, together with Adly Pasha's rejection of those terms and a communication from Lord Allenby to the Sultan. The Note started with the promise of the abolition of the Protectorate and continued with a good many of the Milner proposals. So far it seemed favorable enough, but the hollowness of this fulfilment of the pledge of independence was shown in the clause empowering Great Britain to keep troops in different centers all over Egypt and in fact to continue indefinitely the military occupation. Finally, the communication from Lord Allenby, whoever wrote it, was of so insulting and bullying a character that it made failure to come to terms absolutely inevitable. But, failure or no failure, the policy was pursued. Martial law was administered with more rigour than ever, meetings were prohibited, papers suppressed, and it was announced that assemblies would be dispersed by bombs from aeroplanes.

ALLENBY'S POLICY

Adly Pasha resigned and, once more, the work was all to do again, Lord Allenby was on the spot and faced with the actual extrication of the British Government from the muddle it had made. He could and did administer martial law with vigour and, in general, he adopted the traditional military method of government. He soon saw, however, that he could not solve the problem by these means alone. An acrimonious correspondence took place between him and Lord Curbon. Lord Allenby could not get an Egyptian to form a Government or to negotiate a treaty while the Curzon Note and the accompanying communication were the last word of the British Government. After some weeks he succeeded in unearthing Sarwat Pasha, a Tunisian Jew, who was willing to form a Government of which the British Government would approve. The condition imposed was the abolition of the Protectorate and the recognition of Egypt as a sovereign State. At this moment Zaghlul Pasha announced a public meeting to consider the position. Knowing that any public expression of views by Zaghlul must destroy the precarious edifice which was in process of erection, Lord Allenby prohibited this meeting. On Zaghlul's publishing a protest against this prohibition he first ordered him to abstain from participation in politics, warned the pro-Zaghlul Press not to agitate, and ordered his supporters to go to their homes under police supervision and, on their refusal to do so, arrested Zaghlul and five of his colleagues.

It is impossible here to give the whole story of the negotiations, suppressions, and quarrels of the beginning of this year. Suffice it to say that Lord Allenby fought the Foreign and Colonial Offices with one hand and repressed the Egyptian people with the other. In regard to the Foreign and Colonial Offices he was successful, but not until he had come home with his resignation in his pocket and insisted on being given a free hand. In Egypt he installed Sarwat Pasha and a Ministry, which included several Turks, treated any political move on the part of any section of the Egyptian people as a crime, and deported Zaghlul and his colleagues to the Island of Mahe in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

At the end of February the new policy of the British Government was announced and on March 14 it was ratified in the House of Commons. The Protectorate was terminated, Egypt declared to be an indpendet sovereign State, the withdrawal of martial law promised, and only four matters reserved for future negotiations, viz. the security of British communications, the defence of Egypt, the security of foreign interests, and the Sudan.

SILENCE OF THE PRESS

Many people here who had realised the unwisdom of earlier policies thought that the solution had at last been found. The main demand of the Nationalists had been granted, there was a Ministry of moderate men, Lord Allenby himself had steered a middle course between Churchill and Zaghlul. The apparent acquiescence of the country, since no journals in Egypt and practically none in England gave evidence of anything else, made Members of Parliament and others put Egypt out of their minds as a problem that was settled. What were the facts? The silence in the Egypian Press was due to the fact that the mere mention of the name of Zaghlul was prohibited and that suppressions and prosecutions under martial law would follow any breach of the regulations constantly issued. The English Press was for the most part supplied with its news by a single man who was supporting the policy of Lord Allenby. Proclamations, pamphlets, speeches, any and every find of political activity by the Wafd or Egyptian Nationalist Delegation was sternly prohibited by the very man who had written to the Sulton on the declaration of independence that he would "be prepared, pending the repeal of the proclamation of November 2, 1914, to suspend the application of martial law in respect of all matters affecting the free exercise of the political rights of Egyptians." Egyptians were prohibited under pain of death from possessing arms. The whole people was and is being terrorised into silence.

Meanwhile Zaghlul, their aged and adored leader, is kept in the Island of Mahe! The fellah at his work today keeps time to his movements with the cry of "Send us back Zaghlul." At the feast of Bairam which ends the feast of Ramadan there were 15,000 pople assembled at a ceremonial service in the Great Mosque of Cairo. A line of soldiers separated every five or six lines of civilians. The King, as he has now become, was present with all his Ministry. In a moment of silence at the end of worship a single voice was heard from a far part of the building crying alone, "Long live Zaghlul Pasha," and in a flash from 15,000 voices together rolled out the thunder of the same cry. This is what the Egyptian people are feeling. Zaghlul Pasha is old and an invalid; it is probable that he will die in captivity. If that happens nothing will convince the Egyptian people that his death was not the deliberate policy of the British Government.

A letter was addressed to the Prime Minister recently by a number of well-known Englishmen urging this point of view and asking for a reconsideration of policy. An evasive reply from Sir Edward Grigg was received in which the continuance of the present policy was reaffirmed. This fact and a disquieting report given in the House of Commons in regard to the health of Zaghlul Pasha became known in Egypt. The Egyptian Delegation issued a manifesto in which they placed upon the British Government and the Egyptian Ministry the responsibility for whatever should occur and called upon Egyptians to signify to the civilised world their detestation of this policy. The members of the Delegation were arrested, tried by court martial, and sentenced to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to seven years' penal servitude and a fine of £5,000 each. A substitute Delegation has now issued a protest and its members, according to Reuter, have been at once arrested. What more may happen between the writing of these words and their publication I do not know.

That is the situation in Egypt. Our Government has apparently resigned the whole problem to the Commander-in-Chief. The country is in the grip of martial law and a definite and cold-blooded attempt is being made to crush that spirit of nationalism which pervades the whole people and which caused Lord Milner to say, "Every Egyptian worth his salt is at heart a Nationalist. "The dictates of humanity are ignored. Zaghlul's own crime is that he has instituted western methods of political organisation instead of those oriental methods now definitely adopted as the British policy. It may be that the Egyptian people can be cowed into sullen acquiescence. But at what cost? Whether we measure it in money, in future security, in good repute with other nations, or in terms of humanity, justice, and ideals of freedom, the cost of the present policy is appalling. Even now, if this reign of terror could end and the promises to Egypt be fulfilled, it would not be too late to make a treaty that would ensure British security on the one hand and Egyptian freedom on the other. Soon it will be impossible.

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Tientsin, 4 Ottobre 1922.

IL CAPITANO DI CORVETTA
COMANDANTE
Fto: Giuseppe Viganoni.

52769

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Acting Hon. Secretary.
52775 O 17

Foochow

The San Peh Co.'s Steamer "Ning Shin," Captain J. Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Monday, the 16th October, at about 8 p.m. This Steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a Steamer, with observation saloons fore and aft. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage fare, Shanghai to Foochow, single $30 and return $46. For Freight or Passage, apply to the office of the Company. Telephones: Freight C. 1520, Passage C. 3283.

52745 O 15

Min River Conservancy
NOTIFICATION NO. 11.

Notice is hereby given that tenders are invited for the delivery, c. i. f. Foochow, of a steam operated, river type, hydraulic dredge, with steel hull. Capacity to be at least two hundred (200) cubic yards per hour when delivering sand through a pipe line three thousand (3000) feet long and to an elevation of twenty (20) feet above the water surface.

Specifications can be obtained from the Min River Conservancy Board at Foochow.

PERCY R. WALSHAM,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer,
Min River Conservancy,
Foochow.

52765

Lucile

Wishes to inform her patrons that she has a wonderful selection of Gowns in the latest modes.

Inspection is invited.
LUCILE
572 Nanking Road,
(over Bejongee's Shop)

52783

Change Of Address

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LIMITED.
Varnish, Paint and Colour Manufacturers.
On and after Monday, the 16th October next, our address will be:
4th Floor,
"Arnhold" Building,
No. 6 Kiukiang Road.
'Phone C. 2010.

52774

The Chinese Telegraph Administration.

REVISION OF RATES FOR DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS.

In compliance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, we hereby notify the public that the rates for Domestic Telegrams have been revised and will come into force on and after the 1st November, 1922, as follows:

1. For Ordinary Telegrams exchanged between two offices in the same City,

A. Chinese plain	$0.04 per word
B. Chinese code	$0.08 per word
C. Foreign	$0.08 per word

2. For Ordinary Telegrams exchanged between two offices in the same Province,

A. Chinese plain	$0.08 per word
B. Chinese code	$0.16 per word
C. Foreign	$0.16 per word

3. For Ordinary Telegrams exchanged between two offices in different Provinces,

A. Chinese plain	$0.15 per word
B. Chinese code	$0.30 per word
C. Foreign	$0.30 per word

4. For Press Telegrams exchanged between any two offices in China,

A. Chinese	$0.04 per word
B. Foreign	$0.08 per word

5. The rate for Urgent Telegram is three times the ordinary rate.

SAMUEL S. SHEN,
District Director.
Directorate of Telegraphs,
Kiangsu Province,
8, The Bund,
Shanghai.

52822

NOTICE

Ancient Landmark Lodge Massachusetts Constitution Installation Meeting.

The above meeting will take place at the Masonic Hall, on Monday 16th inst., at 8.45 instead of Tuesday 17th inst., as previously arranged.

By order of the W. M.
M. J. TIMMINGS.
Secretary.

BIRTH

To Mrs. Geo. Bronson Rea, a daughter, on Thursday, October 12th, 1922.

昌 GREAT CHEAP SALE 榮
Chao Chong Trunk Factory

Manufacturers of all kinds of travelling goods, as below:
Suit Cases, Wardrobe Trunks,
Hat Cases, Cabin Trunks,
Hand Bags, Fancy Brass Wares,
Leggings, Carved Arts Goods,
Rattan-Wicker Cases
Camphor-Wood Boxes
Also making canvas covers
Paint names for customers
Orders and repairs, etc., etc.
These goods are better and Cheaper than our competitors.
No. A135 Szechuen Road, opposite Chinese Post Office.
Factory No. K124 Boone Road near Seward Road Bridge,
Shanghai

52671

Shanghai Rugby Football Club.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Rowing Club at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, October 20.

Members are requested to attend.

THE COMMITTEE.
S. R. F. C.

52818

Great Clearance Sale

For 3 weeks only.
Best Material Overcoating & Suitings.
Hats, Shirts, Ties, Shoes.
and
General Outfittings at
Jang Tah
17 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

52470 O 17

GORDON'S
London Dry Cocktail Gin
as an appetiser
Gordon's Dry Gin Cocktail
is hard to beat

MEUX'S
London Pale Ale
Pints and Splits
A new shipment has just arrived
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
73, 73a, Szechuen Road
Tel. C. 2021

Business Opportunity

Wanted partner with Tls. 5,000 for a well going concern, situated in the best part of town. Knowledge of English necessary. For particulars, please write Box 649, THE CHINA PRESS.

52804

In the United States Court for China

KOO STAR, Plaintiff, v. R. S. BOYD & CO., LTD., and P. F. POMEROY Defendants.	:	Cause No. 1848 Civil No. 655 SUMMONS TO ANSWER Filed at Shanghai, China, August 19, 1922 (Signed) W. A. Chapman Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies: GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendants:

R. S. BOYD & CO., LTD.,
and
P. F. POMEROY, Shanghai,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file their written answer on oath. WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, August 18, 1922.

(Signed) W. A. CHAPMAN,
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

52196

Seto House
American and Oriental
Up-to-date Restaurant.

Turkish Bath
Massage Establishment
Under Direction of
Prof. I. K. Seto.

One of my dining rooms is newly fitted for Europeans to serve Sukiyaki. Best known Japanese Cooking. Do please come and try Seto House Special Regular Meals.
Tiffin $1.00 Dinner $1.50
Tel. N. 3253. 10 Seward Road.
Prof. I. K. SETO.

52342

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, beg to notify the public that The Dason Dairy, 53 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, is being a company in itself and not individual, and that no person can make any mortgage or sale of the properties.

I specially declare this matter in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers in order to prevent any trouble arising.

CHANG CHOU-SAN, Shareholder.
(張祝三佈告)

52638

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

52206

The
"SATELLITE"
TYPEWRITER STAND
Just the thing!

Instantly adjustable to any height
Takes up very little space
Easily pulled into position
Easily pushed out of the way
All metal
Looks good and is good

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

A Bondholder Should Know

(13) Profit Investment Funds:

After proper provision has been made for Capitalisation Interest, half of the surplus is set aside and credited to the above Funds. The profits are apportioned yearly on the following scale:

Monthly	Subscribers'	Ratio 10
Quarterly	Subscribers'	Ratio 25
Half Yearly	Subscribers'	Ratio 30
Yearly	Subscribers'	Ratio 35

(to be continued)

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

ANKONG ELECTRIC CO.
Contractors, engineers, and general suppliers.
D. 108-9 Chaotung Road, opposite Shantung Road Hospital.
GREAT REDUCTION SALE
FOR 3 WEEKS
From 10th to 30th October
Beautiful hanging lamps, wall brackets, and table lamps for home, office, and other buildings' grandeur.
Various kinds of electric stoves, warmers, and radiators that are useful in terrible winter right going on.
Coffee pots, urns, and percolators to make good coffee.
Water boilers ....milk heaters and other heaters necessary for every boiling purposes.
Foot warmer, electric cushions that are beneficial for physical treatment.
and
Specially CHEAP SALE of
Electric irons at 6 Mex. Dollars.
Osram bulbs at $4 per dozen,
and....cords, wires, fancy lamp-shades, globes and all other materials for bell and light installations.
Welcome, Welcome, Welcome, Welcome, Welcome.

52651

BARGAINS IN
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
20% Reduction for 3 Weeks only
from October 14th to 5th November, 1922.

Carpets Size		Rugs Size	
9' x 12'	6 x 9'	4' x 7'	2' x 4'
8' x 10'	5 x 8'	3' x 6'	2' x 3'

All Carpets and Rugs guaranteed to be of unsurpassed quality.
Colours and designs are the finest on the market.
Only the best wool and first Chinese Vegetable dyes used.
Call at our showroom and be convinced.
YEE CHONG HUNG RUGS COMPANY.
372 Nanking Road.
Tel. C. 6896.

52790

Business and Official Notices

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
offer for sale only
Freshly Cut
and
Perfect Blooms
THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
Telephone C. 4777

52501

Beware of the Damp Season.
Have your clothes
CHEMICALLY CLEANED
BY
S. WULFF & CO.
211a Szechuen Road, near the corner of Ningpo Road.
before you pack away.
Established 1900
Telephone Central 2284
NO BRANCH ELSEWHERE

Chinese Hand-Made Carpets

From September 18, 1922, to October 17, 1922, we shall hold a special
AUTUMN SALE
in order to advertise our carpets and rugs. These are of beautiful designs, delicate shades, harmonious colourings and will last a life time. We have also beautiful Peking cloisonne and lacquer ware.
10 per cent. discount off for all purchases
THE GREAT NORTHERN CARPET CO., LD.,
Shanghai Sales Office.
P.362 Nanking Road
(near Race Course).
Telephone Central 1731.

52659

NOTICE

Dr. P. F. Kawaguchi D. C. Ph. C.,
(Chiropractor)
No. 11 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 4556.
Office hours: 9 to 12 and 2 to 5:15 except Sundays.

52027

Frederick's Private Hotel
Kwang Tung Road, Chapei.
A new and up-to-date Furnished Hotel. Our large new Dining Hall just completed. Musical Evening and special Dinner's every Saturday. Dinner Parties at short Notice are our speciality. Music During Dinner hours through the week.
Private Dinner Rooms Best of services.

Dr. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
73 Nanking Road
(Between Honan & Shantung Rds.
Piles guaranteed to be cured with in ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
Tel. C. 2127.

IMPORTANT
CONFIDENTIAL and DIVORCE INQUIRIES UNDERTAKEN WITH SECRECY, PRIVACY, and QUICK RESULTS.
HOUSE COOKS, BOYS, COOLIES and AMAHS are supplied with GUARANTEE at very short notice.
Hundreds of testimonials from SATISFIED CLIENTS.
CALL! WRITE! or WIRE!
ALWAYS THERE.
OFFICE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The International Secret Service & Employment Agency.
123 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. Central 7201.

Re: Life Insurance Rates In China
NOTICE

In response to numerous enquiries the Insurance Company refered to in recent correspondence in the "North China Daily News" is the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society of No. 13 Moorgate Street, London.

FINANCIAL POSITION

Average Annual Premium Income	£176,694
Average Income from Investments	£ 70,020
Average Annual payment of claims	£141,651
Allowance in reduction of premiums	£ 56,951
Expenses of management	£ 12,679
Total Sum Assured	£5,189,698
Funds in Hand	£2,232,856

All communications must be addressed to the above office as there are NO BRANCHES or AGENCIES.

52781 O 17

NOTICE

Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association.

This Office will be closed on Tuesday, October 17, 1922, the Anniversary of the Birthday of Confucius, except between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.

W. MAHON,
Manager.

52757

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have been appointed EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Hongkong & Macao for the MARCHANT CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY of Oakland, Calif., U.S.A.
MUSTARD & COMPANY
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow, Tientsin, Hongkong & Canton.

52750

Shanghai Golf Club

Members are notified that the entries for the Championship and Hong Foursomes close on Sunday, 15th October.

52743

The "Allenburys" Diet

Is exceedingly useful in the sick-room, for it is a very easily digested nourishment, and appears also to improve the capacity for general assimilation in disease and convalescence. It can be made in a minute by the addition of boiling water only.

Entirely distinct from the "Allenburys" Foods for infants.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
London.

Trade Mark
PHONE
N. 1036

SUMMER'S NECESSITY
BATH ROBES (for Gentlemen & Ladies.)
Various fashions, sizes, colours and qualities.
SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
Y16A. N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036

47639

National 8% Short Term Bond Issue Of 11th Year of Chinese Republic (1922): $10,000,000

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that the undersigned has been entrusted by the Chinese Government with the Service of the Loan and that it will be conducted in all respects on the same lines as the Service of the 7th Year Short Term Bond Issue of 1918.

For Prospectus containing terms of issue, interest, and redemption payments, see announcement made by the Bureau of National Loans, Ministry of Finance.

(Signed) F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
26th September, 1922.

52430

$10,000,000 8% Short Term Bonds of The Eleventh Year of The Chinese Republic.

authorised by Presidential Mandate dated 25th September 192.

Notice is hereby given that Bonds of the above mentioned Loan are offered to the Public, the conditions of which Issue are as under:—

Amount of Issue	$10,000,000.
Price of Issue	$90 per $100 face Value.
Interest	8% per annum.
Dates of Payment of Interest and Repayment of Principal.	31st May and 30th Nov.
Drawings	Redemption will be effected by Ten semi-annual Drawings of 10% each, commencing in May 1923 and ending in November 1927.
Security	Deferred portion of Russian Boxer Indemnity, placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Customs who will conduct the Loan Service on the same lines as the service of the Seventh Year Short Term Loan of 1918. This Loan bears Interest from 1st September 1922 and bonds purchased prior to 15th October will receive full Interest in advance for the quarter ending 30th Nov. 1922. All bonds purchased between 15th Oct. and 30th Nov. will receive half of the current quarter's Interest in advance.
Issue Agents	Bank of China, THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS

Applications for script can be obtained from or sent to Bank of China, 3 Hankow Road.

52431

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £3,000,000

Head Office:
28 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, P.C. G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Ilollo	Rangoon
	Ipoh	Saigon
Amritsar	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala-Lumpur	Sourabaya
Canton		Tientsin
Cawnpore	(F. M. S.)	Tavoy
Cebu	Madras	(Lower Burma)
Colombo	Manila	
Delhi	Medan	Taiping
Haiphong	Peking	New York
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkong	Puket	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Filiale de la Societe General de Belgique).

Frs.
Capital (subscribed) 100,000,000
Capital (paid up) ... 75,000,000
Reserves 19,962,300

President: JEAN JADOT.
Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCAREST, COLOGNE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, TANTA, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Affiliated Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, Madrid, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO. — WIENER-BANKVEREIN, Vienna, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, POLAND, RUMANIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGO-SLAVIA, TURKEY, and ASIA MINOR.—ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANKVEREIN in Czecho-Slovakia, A. KOUYOUMDJISKI & CO., Sofia.

Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. KAFADA, Manager.
S. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala	Shanghai
Chefoo	Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	S Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Bombay	Harbin	Shanghai
Chanchun	Hongkong	Tientsin.
Chefoo	Manchouli	Urumtchi
Dairen	Kashgar	Vladivostock
Hailar	Newchwang	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

L. Jezierski,
Th. de Krzywoszewski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications.

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

Head Office: Peking.

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).
Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO " "
S. T. HUANG, " "

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.

Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Manager's Office: Cen. 2656
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe Osaka, Berlin and Hamburg.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts 4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Y. S. Tung, Sub-Manager.
K. Z. Tsow, P. P. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,187

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Yokohama	San Pedro
Kobe	Santiago
	Puerto Plata
JAVA	Barahona
Batavia	La Vega
Soerabaya	
	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund $3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

Authorised Capital ..$5,000,000
Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Reserved Fund .....$ 600,000

Head Office: Tientsin.

Branches and Sub-Branches: Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.

Correspondents in all important places of the world.

President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch. C. C. Woo.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.

Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.

Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 3300
Manager's Office: C. 1350
Foreign Dept. C. 3440

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kobe	Soerakarta
Kota-Radja	Tebing-Tinggi
Langsa	Tegal
Makassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C. Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.. $.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.

Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,400.00
Undivided Profits .. $120,751.00

Head Office and Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Hankow, and Lanchi.
Domestic Agencies:
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

	Francs.
Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ..	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Offices:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Pnom-Penh	Battambang
Haiphong	Hanoi	Tourane
Peking	Hankow	Tientsin
Hongkong	Canton	Mengtze
Singapore	Pondichery	Bangkok
Papeete	Shanghai	Noumea
	Djibouti	Yunnanfu

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: TIENTSIN

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 180,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Chengteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinnati	

Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $400,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.

Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents.

London	New York	Yokohama
Paris	Chicago	Tokyo
Marseilles	Seattle	Osaka
Amsterdam	San Francisco	Manila
Berlin	Singapore	

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

EQUITABLE Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .. .... U. S. $ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall-Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch: 1 Kiukiang Road
Central 1164—Manager
Central 2012—General
Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold

JAS. J. ROGERS, E. C. FUNCK } Managers.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

MAY BE CASHED ANYWHERE

For small remittances the most convenient for both remitter and payee. Telephone or send chit to

THE

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.

8 KIUKIANG ROAD CENTRAL 1977
BANKING DEPARTMENT

Payable at any American Express office in Europe, North and South America, The Near East and the Far East. Cashed by banks everywhere.

工商銀行

Head Office: HONGKONG. *Hankow Branch:* PANOFF BLDG.

The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.

51 KIANGSI ROAD

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

Tel. Nos. C. 3264 and 5816.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

Von Hindenburg May Succeed Ebert

(French Wireless)

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The Vossiche Zeitung publishes a statement from its political correspondent that the German Nationalists are trying to induce Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to become a candidate for President in the forthcoming elections.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSH, LL.
Chief Manager

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road.
Capital $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital.. $ 500,000

Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.

General Banking Business of every description transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.

Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.

ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBOO"
Tel. C. 6401, Manager's Office
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $100,000

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bansue Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd, Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5090.
G. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Ronald True Now In English Asylum

Ronald True, the former Shanghai outdoors Customs man, who was convicted of the murder of his sweetheart in a dramatic trial in London and sentenced to death, the sentence later being changed to life imprisonment, is now the inmate of Broadmoor Asylum at Aldershot, England. Recent London papers carry the following account of his alleged insanity:

Broadmoor Asylum has now few better behaved inmates than Ronald True, the woman-murderer whose reprieve on mental grounds caused much controversy some weeks ago. As a result of his good conduct promotion has fallen fast upon him. From the unfavorable conditions of the refractory ward, whither he was sent for repeated insubordination, Ronald True has now been moved to "Block 3," where luxuries and the companionship of friends have become a part of his daily life.

Here he is allowed to smoke, read, and play during his leisure hours, which are many. An appetising menu is provided for everyone inside this well conducted asylum, and True is steadily paying his way to the midday luncheon and late dinner stage—to say nothing of billiards and bridge afterwards.

Meanwhile True has become a "general utility" man, so to speak. From the cobbler's shop, where he first went, he became a painter and some of his work includes new scenery for the asylum theater.

The slightest mention of the names of his wife and child bring a flood of tears to his eyes, and on visiting days, when his wife motors over from Wellington College Station to the asylum, his excitement knows no bounds.

This afternoon was a half holiday for the well behaved inmates, and games were played in the grounds. True played tennis and together with Colonel Rutherford played cricket, his favorite game.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. n. and S. B..	905 B.
Chartered ...	£17¼ B.
Russo-Asiatic —	Rs. 250
Marine Insurance	Rs. 250
Canton	
North China ...	H. 470 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 138
Yangtsze	H. 222 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	H. 22½ B.
... Insurance	Tls. 21¾
China Fire	
Hongkong Fire ..	H.116 B.
Shipping	H.417 B.
Indo-China Def..	
Indo-China Pref.	H.240
"Shell"	H.835½ B.
Shanghai Tug ord	86/3
S'hai Tug Pref..	69½ B.
Mining	Tls. 41½ B.
Kaiping	
Oriental Cons ..	Tls. 20 B.
Raub	13/-
Docks	H. 2½ B.
Hongkong Dock.	H. 168 B.
Shanghai Dock .	Tls. 100 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9¾ B.
„ Pref. ..	Tls. 4.90 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 158 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H. 177 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land .	Tls. 92 B.
Shanghai Land .	Tls. 93 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) ...	Tls. 18¾ B.
E-wo (pref.) ...	Tls. 105
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 28
Oriental	Tls. 8.40 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Tls. 110 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	H. 154 S.
Green Island ...	H.22½ B.
Langkats	Tls. 8½ B.
Major Bros. ...	Tls. 8
S'hai Sumatra ..	Tls. 50 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz..	$5 B.
Llewelyn	$42½
Lane Crawford .	$95 B.
Moutrie	$45 B.
Watson	H.11¾ B.
Weeks	$15 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 1¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java ...	Tls. 4¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch ..	Tls. 0.90 B.
Ayer Tawah ...	Tls. 11 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.30 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.25 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1
Chemor United..	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chempedak ...	Tls. 2
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated ...	Tls. 1 B.
Dominion	Tls. 0.50 B.
Gula Kalumpong.	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 5 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 6
Karan	Tls. 3
Kedah	Tls. 1
Kota Bahroe ...	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java .	Tls. 4¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 3
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1
Permata	Tls. 0.50
Repah	Tls. 0.25
Samagagas	Tls. 0.25 B
Seekees	Tls. 50 cts
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B
Senawang	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.35
Shanghai Malay.	Tls. 1
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 3 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.55
Sungala	Tls. 25 cts
Sungei Duri ...	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
S'hai Seremban .	Tls. 0.40
Taiping	Tls. 0.15
Tanah Merah ..	Tls. 0.30 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.80
Zianghes	Tls. 1.60 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls.112 B.
Shanghai Gas ..	Tls. 25½ B.
Horse Bazaar ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury ..	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone.	Tls. 65 B.
S'hai Waterworks.	Tls. 145

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers, Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd. Telephone No. Central 898

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 14, 1922

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Anglo Javas Tls. 6.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 1.10
Dominion (100 shares) Tls. 0.50
Semambu Tls. 0.95 XD
Tls. 1.00
Hall & Holtz 7% Debs. $92.00
Chinese Eng. & Ming. "B"
Tls. 20.00
Ewo Mills Tls. 14.00 Cash
Tls. 14.25 Dec.
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 10.00
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 160.00

UNOFFICIAL BUSINESS

Anglo Javas Tls. 5.25
Ewo Mills Tls. 14.25 Dec.
Tls. 14.25 Nov.
Tls. 14.00 Oct.
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 10.00 Nov.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, October 14, 1922

Market 72.1625
Native Interest 03
Mexican Dollars
Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Turch 313
Copper Cash 248.000
Bar Silver 34⅜
Par London rate
Paris on London 58.50
New York on London.. 443⅛
Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 4⅛d.
Demand ..... 3s. 4⅜d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer ... 74½
Demand 74¾

OPENING RATES

Bar Silver Spot ...23¾—3/4⅝
Bar Silver Forward 34⅜
Mex. Dollars 72.1625
Native Interest 03

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS' SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/4⅛
London (Demand) 3/4⅜
London 4 m-s 3/4½
India (T.T.) 256½
France (T.T.) 985
America (T.T.) 74½
Hongkong (T.T.) 75¼
Japan (T.T.) 64¾
Batavia (T.T.) 196
Straits (T.T.) 70

BANKS BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits .. 3/5¾
London 4 m-s Docts 3/6
London 6 m-s Credits .. 3/6¼
London 6 m-s Docts ....
France 4 m-s 1035
America 4 m-s L-c 78
Docs 78½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 75⅜ = Tls. 132.01
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $182.33
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 5d. = Tls. 5.85
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $8.08

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER

Hk. Tls. 5.19 @ 3s. 5⅛d. £1
„ 1.17 @ 76⅝ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 998 Fr. 11.12
„ 1 @ — Marks —
„ 1 @ 63 Yen 1.77
„ 1 @ 265½ Rupees 2.96
„ 1 @ — Roubles —
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ 17.65 Ital. Lira 19.66

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 75
Demand buying on America 75¾
Demand selling on London 3s. 5⅜d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 5d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 360,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

LIRA EXCHANGE
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 17.35 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.95 = 1 Tael
Marks 1750 = 1 Tael
It. Lire 10.95 = 1 Yen
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 104.00 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.45 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 178.10 = 100 Fr. Francs

PARIS LONDON CROSS RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Oct. 13.—The Paris London cross rate is quoted today at: £1—58.50½ Francs.

PARIS BOURSE

(French Wireless)

Paris, Oct. 14.—Le Temps reports that on the final trading of the week the market held strong at all points with increased activity in all listed securities. French Rentes, railroads and other public utilities bonds found a ready market which closed strong, particularly in the copper group and Russian bonds.

London	58.505
New York	13.19
Germany	0.50
Belgium	93.30
Spain	201.25
Netherland	512.50
Italy	56
Switzerland	244.50

New York, Oct. 12:

Silver	closed.
Transfers	4.4325

The Small Investors' Co.

Shanghai, October 14, 1922

BUSINESS REPORTED

Culty Dairy Tls. 11.00
Telephones Tls. 65.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 100.50

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

October 14, 1922

Spot bar silver was down ¼d. and forward 3-16d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 67⅞ cents and the London New York cross rate improved to 443½.

Our official Sterling rate here today was dropped to 3-4¼, the Gold Dollar rate to 74⅛, the Yen rate raised to 64¾ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market was steady at the opening, eased off during the day and closed weak. In the early part of the morning business in Sterling was done at 3-4⅝ for December-January delivery and in Gold Dollars at 75¼. There were, however, strong buyers at these rates, the market consequently eased off until at the close there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-4⅜ and of Gold Dollars at 74⅝ for near delivery and 74⅞ for forward.

There were sellers of Yen at 64⅝ for November-December and buyers at 64¼.

Speculators were very heavy buyers here today, particularly for Gold Dollars and Banks were fairly good sellers.

At the close of the market banks were quoting 3-5¼ for Sterling bills, 76½ for Gold Dollar bills and 1018 for Franc bills.

China again sold silver in London yesterday and the market is reported as closing uncertain. The New York market is steady with buyers at the official rate.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business in the local share market has been very active this week in the local Cotton Mills shares, Shanghai Docks and New Engineering Works all of which show a marked advance in prices for both cash and forward transactions as recorded below. Hongkong appear to be the principal buyers.

London market shows no particular changes and the following are latest prices to hand by cable this week:

Chinese Govt. 4½% Gold Loan 1898, £79.10.0 buyers.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 B.I. £75.0.0 buyers.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 F.I. £70.0.0 buyers.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., "Bearer" £3.6.3 buyers.
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., "B" £19.5.0 buyers.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 B.I. £77.0.0 sellers.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913 F.I. £72.0.0 sellers.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd., "Bearer" £3.10.6 sellers.

HONGKONG SHARES

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor of Hongkong write as follows in their weekly report on the share market dated Hongkong, October 6:

We have had a strong market during the week under review with rising prices in practically all stocks. Money appears very easy, and a large cash business has been done, but there has been rather more forward business done during the latter part of the week owing principally to difficulty in finding cash sellers towards the close.

The Shanghai market continues quiet.

Rubber appears a little steadier with rather more tone.

The following are the principal alterations since last week.

Hongkong Banks:—Have again been in strong demand and close very firm with buyers at $912½.

Unions:—Are firm with buyers at $217 without inducing sellers.

Hongkong Lands:—Have firmed up considerably and have come to business at $240-244 closing with buyers at $243.

Humphreys:—Have also been the medium of considerable business at rising prices and close firm with buyers at $17½.

Cantons:—Are wanted at $465.

Hongkong Fires:—Have risen to a buying rate of $415 without bringing out sellers.

Hongkong Hotels:—Declined to $23 Old and $18 new and are now wanted at $23¼ Old and $18¼ New.

China Sugars:—Are nominal at $155.

Dairy Farms:—Are steady and in some demand at quotations.

Hongkong Wharves:—Have taken a big jump and close very firm with buyers at $173½.

Hongkong Docks:—Have also had a considerable rise and close with buyers at $181½ cash.

China Providents:—Are slightly easier at $23¾.

Lane, Crawfords:—Have firmed up to a buying rate of $21¼ without finding sellers.

Cements:—Have been the medium of a considerable business and close firm with buyers at $22¾.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, October 14, 1922

OFFICIAL

New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 9.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 4.75
Tls. 5.00
Tls. 5.25 Dec.

UNOFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 65.00
New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 10.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 4.95
Tls. 5.00
Tls. 5.25
Tls. 5.20
Tls. 5.25 Dec.
Chinese Provident Loan & Mortge Hk. $23.00

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis, esteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr KINGMAN to the subscribers consist in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly.
(2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road. Shanghai

BEST LOCAL, PEKING AND TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Yee Sun Chong Factory

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Silk Report

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated October 6.

White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet, buyers at present not seemingly disposed to follow the advance asked.

Steam Filatures are a very strong market. In spite of the big advance required a considerable business has been put through chiefly for America. Favorite chops are generally contracted for to China New Year. Cocoons are being held for much above even present parity.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc have been in and out. Best grades declined to Tls. 760 av. but are back again to Tls. 780 av.

Cables from Japan quote Shinshui No. 1 Yen 2,170 but with a dull market at the advance.

EXPORT FROM SHANGHAI

From June 1 to date, 8,957 bales white and 6,249 bales yellow silk.

To London, 1,019 bales.

To France, 2,189 bales white and 649 bales yellow silk.

To Italy and Switzerland. 138 bales white and 10 yellow silk.

To America, 4,711 bales.

To India and Levant, 954 bales white and 5,282 bales yellow silk.

To Coast ports and Russia, 284 bales.

Steam Filatures to Europe, etc., 7,795 bales and America, 5,261 bales.

Yellow steam silk, 1,424 bales.

Wild silk to Europe, etc., 653 bales and America, 311 bales.

Yunnan Plans To Export Opium

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Oct. 11.—The provincial government of Yunnan is maturing an opium export scheme with the purpose of raising $420,000 annually. The administration at Yunnanfu is extremely hard up financially, and is at last compelled to the measure of lifting the embargo on the contraband article.

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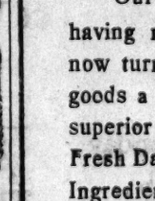

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3) More convenient to improve our service at the store as well as our daily deliveries.

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New Price List is just off the press.

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NOTICE

Our New Cake and Pastry BaKery having now arrived in Shanghai we are now turning out together with our usual goods a class of cake and pastry of very superior Quality and appearance made with Fresh Dairy Butter and the Best of Imported Ingredients, and as no Substitutes of any Kind are used, Patrons can be assured of a really superior and wholesome article.

A fresh made lot of chocolates (Assorted) of First Quality can now be obtained at our Shops, and at a Reasonable Price.

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Big Rice Purchases Made Locally

Shanghai is often the scene of very peculiar incidents in the commercial world. During the past three weeks there has been large purchasing of rice for export to Chekiang, and some 40,000 bags of Saigon, Rangoon and Bankok rice have been negotiated. All this trade has gone to the Japanese hongs who have been able to sell the cereal at prices lower than is prevailing today on the Burma, Siam or Indo-China markets. For a time this has been perplexing the Shanghai import houses, but during the week it was apparent that the supplies were coming not from Rangoon, Bangkok or Saigon but from Japan, where merchants have been compelled to sell their stocks bought previously at cheaper rates.

The rice crop in Japan is far better than the optimists ever anticipated, and sharp slumps have been taking place on the Yokohama Rice Exchange. Prices in Japan have come down to a level lower than at any time since the close of the harvest time last year, and the severe reaction has had a far-reaching effect on the business world in that country. The Japanese rice crop is a bumper one, being estimated at 70 million koku, and there are huge stocks in that country of old rice.

It is, therefore, hardly surprising in view of these facts that Japanese firms in Shanghai have been able to sell rice to the Chinese at considerably lower rates than can be purchased in the producing countries themselves. The situation is rather interesting as it is likely that these large stocks in the hand of rice merchants in Japan will begin to be poured into the countries that had shipped them previously, thus making a case of sending coal to Newcastle.

The rice crop in Chekiang has been damaged as a result of the recent typhoon, and that province has now to buy its supplies of rice in Shanghai. The present position in Japan may serve as an important factor for lower prices for rice on the Shanghai, market. We are likely to hear a great deal more about these huge stocks of Burma, and Bankok and Saigon rice coming into Shanghai.

It is interesting to record that last year China bought no rice from Saigon but some paddy. The export of rice from Indo-China last year attained the maximum, being some 1,720,4 tons, 100,000 tons more than the record established in 1918. Large shipments went last year to Japan, and also this year.

The supplies that now come to Shanghai from Japan of Saigon rice were purchased by the Japanese rice holders last year China and India lead in the production of rice, followed by Japan with much smaller crops, Indo-China, Siam and Java. France is the second largest importer of rice, among the European countries (Germany being first) but she draws most of her supplies from Indo-China, where a preferential export tax favors exports to France.

Since the silk season opened last June there has been a series of very pleasant surprises for the silk merchants in Shanghai. There has been an unusually active demand for all qualities of silk, with the result that, within the short period that has elapsed since then, Shanghai has exported to Europe, America and Asia no less then 35,000 bales, which means the disposal of about 40 percent of the silk crop. It is computed that fifty percent more has already been contracted for by the silk exporting houses with Chinese merchants, and, speaking correctly, one can state with a degree of safety and accuracy that almost the entire silk crop has already been marketed.

The effect that this has had on the minds of the Chinese holders has been not so good for the buyers. It has caused the sellers to continually keep raising their prices with the result that the market has kept on stiffening.

It has been quite an exceptional year for the silk merchants and prosperity seems writ large on their faces. Since the season opened no stocks were ever lying on the Shanghai market. All supplies coming from the interior have been going against contracts entered into by the exporters with the dealers. All cargo arriving on the market had been immediately snapped and those buyers who hesitated were lost.

The situation is exceptionally peculiar and never witnessed before for many years. The Shanghai silk market ever since the opening of the season has been denuded of stocks—visible floating stocks—and there has been an entire absence of speculation. Buyers in the United States and France and elsewhere have found it difficult many times this year to keep pace with the changing rates here.

The demand in many lines has been phenomenal indeed, Europe furnishing the greatest surprise in her purchases of white steam filature silk taking this season 7,792 piculs against 1,988 piculs during the same time last year, while the United States has shown a voracious appetite for tussah silk, purchasing from Shanghai no less than 2,805 piculs against the modest quantity of 311 piculs for the comparative period last year.

Under the heading of white silk there are equally startling disclosures, for Europe has bought up to date this season 3,345 piculs against her takings of 537 piculs for the same period last year, and the United States 4,512 piculs against 1,063 piculs. In only one class of silk does the demand from Europe show a falling-off-and that a big one. It is in yellow steam filatures, only 1,380 piculs going to that country against her takings for the same period of 3,065 piculs.

The persistent growth of popularity of silk manufactures in the United States is illustrated by the fact that the quantity of raw silk imported by that country during the fiscal year just ended is greater than in any other year in the history of the American import trade.

The quantity of raw silk imported by the United States for the year ending June 30, 1922 was some 48 million pounds valued at G.$300 millions, while the highest record for any year was that of 1920 when the quantity imported was a little over 47 million pounds.

The quality of the unmanufactured silk was G.$307 million against a little over G.$190 million last year.

How Japan has wrested the trade in silk from China is nowhere so apparent as in the exports to the United States, which is one of the largest purchasers today for the product. Japan exported during the year ending June 30, 1922 38,590 pounds of raw silk, while China sent only 7,329,000 pounds, and Italy 1,613,000 pounds.

Owing to the enquiry from Hankow, Canton, Newchwang and Tientsin the yarn market during the week underwent another change for the better, prices appreciating up to Tls. 133, a rise of nine points in the course of a fortnight. Later on during the week a reaction set in and rates declined to Tls. 130 per bale for the 16 count.

The opinion is expressed in some circles that prices have touched very high and rates must decline in the near future. Stocks in the hands of the Shanghai cotton mills now amount to 100,000 bales a decline from 140,000 bales.

The week's business comprised some 10,000 bales, mostly for October to December delivery. The reaction was the result of Chinese-owned mills accepting lower rates than prevailing in the market in order to get rid of their high-priced stocks as quickly as possible. During the past fortnight some 60,000 bales of cotton yarn were sold by the mills of Shanghai, principally of the 16 and Count staple. Business was done in about 3,000 bales of Japanese yarn. Stocks in Shanghai of Japanese yarn do not amount to more than 2,000 bales at present. Prices in Japan for cotton yarn are low enough to tempt further business.

The production in Japan of cotton yarns during the month of September as announced by the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, was as follows:—16s Twist 16,530 bales against 18,250 bales in August last and 15,961 bales in September last year Twenty count Weft 58,990 bales against 57,300 bales in August and 35,421 bales in September last year. All others 103,090 bales as against 103,600 bales.

Chang Tso-lin Now Hoarding Silver

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, Oct. 11.—According to reports in the local newspapers General Chang Tso-lin is hoarding up silver within his Three Eastern Provinces. Chinese travellers report that only ten dollars in silver is permitted to be taken out by any one person upon leaving Chang's territory. In case a person has brought a sum exceeding five hundred dollars with him, he will be protected in accordance with a regulation provided therefore.

Tax collections are reported to be made only in silver with the result that it is estimated that the Mukden Government has within its grasp some million and a half silver dollars.

To keep his troops in good spirits General Chang has given each soldier an increased allowance of one dollar per month, and has spent another million dollars in granting pensions.

Germans Fail To Get Moratorium

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 13.—An important Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon M. Poincare presiding.

It is stated that the Ministers were unable to accept Sir John Bradbury's proposal to grant Germany a five-year moratorium in respect of cash payments.

The meeting was attended by M. Barthou, the French delegate on the Reparations Commission, and experts, who deliberated on the French attitude with regard to further collapse of the mark and its effect on reparations payments. Sir John Bradbury's proposal was regarded as inadmissible because it prejudged Germany's prosperity for too long.

It is agreed that the French attitude has not materially modified since the August conference in London.

It is announced that French circles favor the suspension of the Reparations Commission's decisions until the Allied examination of the whole problem at the Brussels Conference, which is to be held at about the end of November.

Deplores Lack Of Students In Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, October 13.—Commenting on the proceedings at the Sino-British Trade Association's luncheon on Wednesday, the Times says that in its opinion it is a great loss to British trade that so many young Chinese are going to the United States rather than to Britain. It says that it seems extraordinarily shortsighted to place any obstacles in the way of young Chinese getting their experience here and concludes that all evidence seems to indicate that the British businessman may find in the Far East alternative markets for those irretrievably lost to the present generation.

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The story has thrilled millions. The film is better than the book. Many spectacular scenes.

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A tale of love and lovers in a new art form combining drama, painting, poetry and music—the picture that has taken America by storm—thrilling—human—an Eighth Art.

PARTS 11

Admission Prices: Stall $1.00, Dress Circle $2.00, Box Seat $3.00

Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie's & Co., Ltd.

American School Notes

Brick work on six buildings of the new American School was begun last week, and is being rushed in order that accommodations may be secured for the students next Fall.

American college entrance examinations will be offered again this year. These examinations were secured for the first time, last Spring, but were taken by very few. It is hoped that a greater number will be examined next semester, and so do away with the inconveniences attached to taking entrance examinations after arrival at the institution.

A meeting of the Students' Association on Friday, for the purpose of discussing a possible new name for the student publication, decided to retain the old name of the Nooze.

Mr. Edward Uhle, of a prominent piano concern in Chicago, addressed the high school last Monday morning. He pointed out the immense amount of work required to construct a first-class musical instrument, and described a harp of 2,200 parts which he had at one time built. The high price of materials coupled with the skill required for the building of such a delicate instrument, runs the price of a high-grade harp to about $550, and hence out of the reach of the S.A.S. music department. He is also deeply interested in the construction of musical instruments that will be suitable for use in China, and remarked upon the apparent need of China's millions for instruction along musical lines.

American School members of the S.V.C. are showing up well in the company shoots. Up to the present time six cups and a number of other trophies have been annexed by the S. A. S. riflemen, under the leadership of Corporal Van Hook, a member of the School staff. Parker and Smith have each secured two cups, and there are apparently many more prizes that will be theirs in the contests to come.

The Science Seminar will begin its activities this month. This organisation has for its aim the scientific enlightenment of the student body. A meeting is held each month, when carefully prepared papers are read and reviews made. Henry Skinner, a senior in the physics class, was recently elected president, to succeed William Nice, and will discuss Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy at the first meeting, which is to be held soon.

The educational secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. Zia, related the history of the Chinese republic to an enthusiastic student body last Tuesday. He described the events of the early days of the republic, told of the many difficulties that were faced the first years, and then carried his interesting narrative through the problems of the present day, calling attention to the fact that China's republican government had survived eleven years of internal strife, and only lacked honest leaders to place her in the front rank of the nations of the world.

Seventeen members of the class of 1923 at the American School will deliver their senior orations this winter. Subjects dealing with economic and political problems have been chosen and approved by the principal, and the orators are now busy at work on their declamations, under the supervision of Prof. Edmunds, head of the department of English. The first of these will be delivered before the High School assembly shortly before Christmas, and will be followed by the others, probably continuing on into the Spring.

Public speaking, under Mr. Edmunds' enthusiastic leadership, is being revived in full measure, and he is looking forward to a series of masterly arguments. All of the speakers will handle subjects over which there has been much bitter contention, and will point out satisfactory settlements for the questions which have troubled America and American public life during the past years.

The Madrigal Club of the Shanghai American School will present its second operetta, "Pocahontas," on February 8, and 9. There has already been some preliminary practices on the choruses, and it is now definitely determined who will assume the various characters in the little drama.

The Club is fortunate, this year, in having among their number several remarkable singers, to whom the leading parts have been assigned, and who guarantee the success of the whole undertaking. Charles McDaniel, whose tenor was one of the features of "Bulbul," last year, will act Captain John Smith, and will be saved from destruction by the heroine, Miss Louise Macklin, who will take the role of Pocahontas. The entire cast, as announced by Miss Austin, the advisor of the Club, is as follows:

Pow-Hat-On—Harold Brewster.
John Rolfe, E-Noes-I-All—Rodd Moffett.
John Smith—Charles McDaniel.
Ah-Hum—Peter Honigsberg.
An Usher—Alexander Moffett.
Pocahontas—Louise Macklin.
Ah-Meek—Ruth Estes.
Wah Wah Tay See—Frances Martin.
Queen Anne—Theodora Parker.

Obituary

(China Press Service)

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 13.—E. Clarke Walker, general manager of Pantages Theater Circuit committed suicide early this morning by firing two shots into his brain with an old army service revolver. He is survived by his widow and one son.

Mr. Walker was one of the best known theatrical men on the Pacific Coast. He was associated with Alexander Pantages for many years and one of the latter's oldest friends and trusted employees. He rose from humble beginnings, a call boy in a variety house, to be one of the highest paid executives in the great chain of vaudeville theaters connecting Winnepeg with San Diego. No reason can be attributed for his suicide since he has always enjoyed good health, his home life has been ideally happy and in his business dealings he has enjoyed one of the most envied reputations.

OCEAN DIRIGIBLES

(French Wireless)

London Oct. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that an American corporation has recently been organised for aerial passenger transportation across the Atlantic ocean. With one of the new fast dirigibles it is believed that the trip may be made in 48 hours in comfort.

PRIESTS COMING

(China Press Service)

Seattle, Oct. 13.—Three American Catholic priests of the Passionist Order are sailing for Shanghai tomorrow on the liner President Madison. The three priests will join five others who are located in Western Hunan Province where they are taking up work with Spanish Augustinian Missionaries who have been in the country many years.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on October 10, 1922.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	15-22
Mutton	,,	17-22
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-32
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	,,	20-25
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	30-40
Pomfret	,,	40-50
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	25-30
Whitebait	,,	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Eggs	per doz.	25-30
Fowl	per lb.	28-30
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	85-$1.00
Pigeons	,,	20-22
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	20-25
Snipe	,,	20-22
Teal	,,	20-25
Turkey	per lb.	45-48
Woodcock	each	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	40-45
Duck	,,	60-80
Wild Pigeon	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-20
Bananas	,,	7-8
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grapes	,,	15-20
Grape fruit	each	none
Lemons	,,	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-10
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	8-10
Persimmons	,,	8-10
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	20
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Cabbage	each	8-10
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Cucumber	per lb.	10-15
Egg plant	,,	8-10
French Beans	,,	10-15
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	25-30
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-$2.80
Radishes	,,	none
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes	,,	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.30
Barley	,,	$4.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.50
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.12
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.23
Fuel		
Firewood	per 40 bundles	$1.60
Stone Coal	,, Tls.	17.50

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TONIGHT TONIGHT
SHOWING
DOROTHY GISH
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THE "LITTLE DISTURBER" IN D. W. GRIFFITH'S HEARTS OF THE WORLD
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The Little Scrapping Bit of Femininty who would Rather Fight than Eat. She Thrived on Arguments! She was Female Enoch Arden, a Knight-Ess of the Road. She Blows into the Sleepiest Town in America—and then—Just see.
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Tonight! Tonight!
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Jesse L. Lasky
Presents
ROBERT WARWICK
IN
"AN ADVENTURE in HEARTS"
Adapted from "Captain Dieppe," the Celebrated Novel by ANTHONY HOPE
A Story of love and the secret service, with a soldier of fortune playing a winning game.
An old ancestral castle. Man and wife living in separate wings. A mysterious visitor. An exchange of clothes. A mistaken identity—and one of the strangest tangles you ever imagined.
See the rousing battle in the Italian Foreign Office. See the great storm scenes. See Robert Warwick in a dare-devil role that sizzles with thrills.
Matinee TODAY, October 15th at 3 p.m. Showing
"LUCK in PAWN"
and the Last Two Episodes of "The ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

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NEW PROGRAMMES FOR
Tonight! Tonight!
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
SHOWING at 5.30
THE FAMOUS NICK CARTER DETECTIVE STORIES!
"SEALED ORDERS"
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"THE GREAT OPIUM CASE"
Showing at 9.15 and at Sunday's Matinee
CHARLES RAY
The most likeable chap on the screen in his most appealing Picture
"RED HOT DOLLARS"
Deeper than a Thrill, Finer than a Laugh, Yet with Thrills and Laughs Galore!
A Thos. H. Ince PRODUCTION

At the OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday the 17th October, at 5.30 p.m.
A LECTURE
By Lieut. S. King-Hall, R. N.,—by permission of the C.-in-C. China Squadron
THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND
(Chairman: Sidney Barton Esq., C.M.G., President of the Navy League, Shanghai Branch)
Fully Illustrated by Photographic Lantern Slides
BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MESSERS. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
PRICES: $3, $2, $1. (Children half price)
The Nett proceeds of this lecture will be divided between the Union Jack Club, Ichang (25%) and The Shanghai Branch's Bluejackets' Entertainment Fund (75%).
This is an unique opportunity to hear the true story of the Battle of Jutland from a Naval Officer who took part in the action and who is now able to show all the official photographs taken for the British Government.
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APOLLO THEATRE
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, October 16th, 17th & 18th
Every wife who feels embonpoint gradually enveloping her; every husband who has either a fat or a thin wife; every vamp who is trifling with the affections of some other woman's husband; every—well, in fact, everybody who likes clean brisk comedy should see—
"THE HOUSE THAT JAZZ BUILT"
The story is an adaptation of one of Sophie Kerr's Saturday Evening Post stories
"SWEETIE PEACH"
starring
WANDA HAWLEY
Don't spoil your wife and then blame her for being spoiled.
A comedy drama that is a lesson to those whose home life is troubled, and warning to those who are happily married.
Booking at Robinson's

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd
THE ROMANCE OF A WALLFLOWER!—A POWERFUL DRAMA!
"SHELTERED DAUGHTERS"
Jenny was a sheltered daughter, all right. Her dear old Dad wouldn't even let her read the newspapers, for fear she would learn that there were such things as evil and scandal in the world! And then one day Jenny, the sheltered daughter, was in a front-page story, a scandal, and an international one at that! Of course, her part in the affair was quite an innocent one, but Dad concluded that he couldn't be responsible for her any longer, and so turned her over, with his blessing, to the nicest man in the world, who was glad to assume the burden of keeping Jenny safe.
"SHELTERED DAUGHTERS"
by George Bronson Howard

starring charming
JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
It is a play that every parent and every boy and girl in this city should see.
Booking at Robinson's

Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m.
REALART PICTURES CORP. Presents
A WONDERFUL ROMANCE
entitled
"SWEET LAVENDER"
starring vivacious
MARY MILES MINTER
and
MILTON SILLS
"SWEET LAVENDER" an adaption from the play by Sir ARTHUR WING PINERO

To-night at 9.15 p.m.
PRESENTING
THE GODDESS OF EMOTION
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"A SLAVE OF VANITY"
A screen version from the great stage success
"IRIS"
by SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO. A superspecial of the first magnitude.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, October 15, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Captain Philip, will leave on Monday, Oct. 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Exetensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 18, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Exetensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s LOONGWO, 3,925 tons, Capt. Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, Oct. 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons. Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

KEELUNG & TAKAO VIA FOOCHOW.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger steamer SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain J. Nishiwaki, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Y'poo wharf on October 19, at —— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2, Canton Road; 'Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning, October 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. KAIPING, on October 17, 1922. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, October 17. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Steamer TUNAN, Captain Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, Oct. 17. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw Str. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British Flag, Cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 50 First-Class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Nemazee, Hongkong, will be despatched from Shanghai about Wednesday, November 1. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 8 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK via DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, BALBOA, CHRISTOBAL.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo Steamer HAVRE MARU, 15,000 tons, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the O.S.K. buoy on October 18, at —— For Freight, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA TSINGTAU, DAIREN, JAPAN PORTS, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo & Passenger Steamer ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 tons, Capt. D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy, on October 21, at —— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, 'Phone C. 4234.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
- Taiyo Maru ..... Sept. 13
- Chins ..... Sept. 20
- President Cleveland.. Sept. 23
- Dilworth ..... Sept. 30
- Nile ..... Oct. 3
- President Wilson ..... Oct. 6
- Tenyo Maru ..... Oct. 8

FOR VANCOUVER
- Empress of Canada .. Sept. 25
- Empress of Russia ... Oct. 7
- Grace Dollar ..... Oct. 13
- Can. Inventor ..... Oct. 14

FOR SEATTLE
- Ibukisan Maru ..... Sept. 18
- President McKinley .. Sept. 25
- Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 6
- President Jackson .... Oct. 8

FOR TACOMA
- Arabia Maru ..... Oct. 6

FOR PORTLAND
- Hanawa ..... Sept. 21
- West Orowa ..... Oct. 5

FOR LOS ANGELES
- Elkridge ..... Sept. 29

FOR NEW YORK
- Lyons Maru ..... Sept. 20
- City of Lincoln ..... Sept. 21
- Havana Maru ..... Sept. 23
- Slavic Prince ..... Sept. 25
- M. S. Dollar ..... Sept. 30
- Antilochus ..... Sept. 30
- Ethan Allen ..... Oct. 5
- City of Melbourne .... Oct. 13

FOR LONDON
- Atsuta Maru ..... Sept. 12
- Rhesus ..... Sept. 16
- London Maru ..... Sept. 16
- Teiresias ..... Sept. 21
- Macedonia ..... Sept. 23
- Kashima Maru ..... Sept. 25
- Laomedon ..... Sept. 28
- Peleus ..... Oct. 4
- Kalyan ..... Oct. 7
- Hakone Maru ..... Oct. 9
- Hyson ..... Oct. 11

FOR LIVERPOOL
- Ajax ..... Sept. 13
- Hector ..... Sept. 15
- Knight Templar ..... Oct. 3

FOR HAMBURG
- Havelland ..... Sept. 15
- London Maru ..... Sept. 16
- Glenade ..... Sept. 21
- Matsumoto Maru .... Sept. 24
- City of Yokohama .... Oct. 3
- City of Sydney ..... Oct. 10
- R. C. Rickmers ..... Oct. 12
- Glenamoy ..... Oct. 13

FOR COPENHAGEN
- Indien ..... Sept. 27
- Asia ..... Oct. 14

FOR MARSEILLES
- Amazone ..... Sept. 16
- Angkor ..... Oct. 1
- Angers ..... Oct. 14

FOR TRIESTE
- Persia ..... Sept. 17

FOR BOMBAY
- Soudan ..... Sept. 20
- Sicilia ..... Oct. 14

FOR BATAVIA
- Tjisondari ..... Oct.
- Kalfarli ..... Sept. 25
- Simaloer ..... Oct. 6

Launch Services

Tomorrow

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru, for Tsingtao and Dairen will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Steamers Departed

- Oct. 1.—Shengking for Hankow
- Oct. 14—Loongwo for Hankow
- Oct. 14—Changon for Hankow.
- Oct. 14—Changon for Hankow
- Oct. 14—Tafoo Maru for Hankow.
- Oct 14—Kwangtah for Hongkong, Canton
- Oct. 14—Shunchong for Tientsin, Dairen
- Oct. 14—Sicilia for Bombay
- Oct. 14—Paling M. for Japan
- Oct. 14—Fengtien for W. C. Tientsin
- Oct. 14—Sinkiang for Tsingtao
- Oct. 14—Kumano M. for Japan.
- Oct. 14—Glenapp for Japan.
- Oct. 14—Canadian Inventor for U. S. A.
- Oct. 14—President Lincoln for Manila & Hongkong
- Oct. 14—Ongers for Marseilles.
- Oct. 14—Rinda for Japan
- Oct. 14—Asia for Denmark.
- Oct. 14—Kaho for Tientsin.
- Oct. 14—Luchow for S. H. Canton.
- Oct. 14—Yungshin for Ningpo
- Oct. 14—H. Kiangteen for Ningpo.

Vessels Due

Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 15
Chungking, *Hankow*	Oct. 15
Chusan, *Antung*	Oct. 16
Demodocus, *Liverpool*	Oct. 23
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	Oct. 20
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Oct. 22
Hakuai Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 22
Hangsang, *Tsingtao*	Oct. 15
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Oct. 17
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Oct. 15
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	Oct. 15
Hsinchang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 17
Hsinfung, *Tientsin*	Oct. 18
Hsinkong, *Dairen*	Oct. 15
Hunan, *Hankow*	Oct. 16
Kiangtoo, *Hankow*	Oct. 20
Kanchow, *Tsingtao*	Oct. 15
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Oct. 17
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Oct. 21
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Oct. 16
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Oct. 22
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Oct. 19
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Oct. 23
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Oct. 16
Korea Maru, *Hongkong*	Oct. 22
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 15
Kwongsang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 16
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Oct. 21
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 21
Luenho, *Hankow*	Oct. 22
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Oct. 19
Mantua, *Japan*	Oct. 18
Mishima Maru, *London*	Oct. 15
Muensterland, *Hamburg*	Oct. 15
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Oct. 21
Nikko Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 18
Porthos, *Marseilles*	Oct. 17
Poyang, *Hankow*	Oct. 18
Pres. Jefferson, *Seattle*	Oct. 17
Pres. Grant, *Hongkong*	Oct. 21
Pres. Pierce, *S. Francisco*	Oct. 23
Pres. Taft, *Hongkong*	Oct. 16
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Oct. 19
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Oct. 18
Shinyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Oct. 17
Shengking, *Hankow*	Oct. 22
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Oct. 19
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Oct. 18
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 19
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 23
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Oct. 19
Tingsang, *Hongkong*	Oct. 18
Toonan, *Newchwang*	Oct. 15
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Oct. 15
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Oct. 18
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Oct. 23
Wosang, *Hankow*	Oct. 17
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Oct. 20
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 22
Yawata Maru, *Japan*	Oct. 15
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Oct. 16
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Oct. 17

Passengers Arrived

Per K. M. A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Miss Macfarlane Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Chilton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Guignard and three children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. Boyack, Edgar, Weele.

Per K. M. A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Miss Macfarlane, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Chilton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Guignard and three children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Messrs. Boyack, Edgar, Weele.

Steamers Arrived

Oct. 13—Kaiping from Chinwangtao.
Oct. 14—Yungshin from Ningpo
Oct. 14—Kiangteen from Ningpo
Oct. 14—Ningshin from Foochow
Oct. 14—Wanli from Dairen
Oct. 14—Halvdan from Chinwangtao
Oct. 14—Loksang from Hongkong
Oct. 14—Kyokuto M. from Chinwangtao
Oct. 14—Hsinming from Tientsin
Oct. 14—Yatshing from Tsingtao
Oct. 14—Ichang from Chefoo
Oct. 14—Polyphemus from Liverpool.
Oct. 14—Kiangshun from Hankow
Oct. 14—Tseangtah from Hankow
Oct. 14—Kungwo from Hankow
Oct. 14—Tatung from Hankow
Oct. 14—Simferopol from Chefoo
Oct. 11—Mishima M. from London

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Sicilia for Singapore: Messrs. D. Kemp, G. Marshall, J. Ryder; for Hongkong: Messrs A. T. Campbell, L. E. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lebas and three children, Miss Morange.

Per Adl. Line s.s. President Lincoln for Manila: Mrs. J. C. Savgart, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McMillan, Mrs. T. D. Westphal, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Uhl, Messrs. E. Farrell, H. J. Eddo, Yao Chin-ho, J. G. W. Robbins, J. F. Mason, L. W. Buck; for Hongkong: Messrs. A. M. Kittles, J. E. Ballard, P. D. Sutherland, G. R. Kantzler, R. A. Parker, H. F. Lawson, I. Schad, Misses H. McCloskie, Irene Rife.

Per M.M. s.s. Angers for Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. P. Bristowe, Rev. Pere Zigenjorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Soiteur, Messrs. J. H. Watts, Tchou Che-tsien, Chin Tsoo-ming, Yang Hon-yin, C. P. Berman, A. Givert, L. Alincant, Li Youkiou, Chou Sion-fou, C. P. Berman, J. B. Recca, H. K. Feng, P. Chapeau, Ma Ta, Tseng Honnien, Li Ching-pi, Tchou Tsur, Sen Ping-wen, F. Vittel, M. Cazes, A. Honbron, L. Javelas, Abalea, Berton, M. Roby, A. Calmont, Rayer, Cocilon, Giovannetti, Giamarchi, Santarelli, Garo Guezennec, Lomoneck, Prince, Langlois, Trezani, Bois M. Kiro, See Zan-kuan, Fan See-lian, Tsang Peo-kuin, See Yie; for Djibouti: Mr. Sivert Nesdal; for Singapore: Mrs. C. C. Kuhn, Messrs. G. H. Srgron, Groenewont; for Saigon: Messrs. Grasset, Eug N. du Treil, S. Sigallou, S. Seigne, F. Geffroy, J. B. Deguin, Mrs. Carlin, Mrs. Renee Oppee; for Hapiphong: Messrs. S. D. Tchwang, Giffard, Y. F. Yang; for Hongkong: Messrs. L. Marthoud, S. Fripp, R. W. Lockie, W. Vaucher, W. Vaucher, W. F. Kadri, J. Buvuside, W. H. Cheeks, W. J. Singer, T. C. Wu, Misses Farasiuk, F. Kabalska, J. Bibla, E. Makarova, O. L. Bulanof, Mrs. and Miss Euei, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Miller; for Part Said: Mr. M. de Botton.

Oct. 13—Kaping from Chinwangtao

NOTICE TO MARINERS

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Nagasaki	Oct. 23
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Nov. 5
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Nov. 30
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Dec. 22

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila	Oct. 17
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila	Nov. 13
S.S. "TENYO MARU" direct	Dec. 3
S.S. "KOREA MARU" direct	Dec. 20

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Empress of Canada	Nov. 19	Empress of Russia	Apr. 21
Empress of Russia	Dec. 2	Empress of Australia	May 7
Empress of Australia	Dec. 25	Empress of Asia	May 19
Empress of Asia	Jan. 27	Empress of Canada	June 4
Empress of Canada	Feb. 12	Empress of Russia	June 16
Empress of Russia	Feb. 24	Empress of Australia	July 2
Empress of Australia	Mar. 10	Empress of Asia	July 14
Empress of Asia	Mar. 24		

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TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Asia	Oct. 21
Empress of Russia	Nov. 18

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Dec. 17	Jan. 2

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

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"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 19
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Nov. 2
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Nov. 16
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Nov. 30
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Dec. 14

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S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct. 17
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Oct. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Nov. 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Nov. 25
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Dec. 9

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Oct. 14
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Oct. 25
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Nov. 5
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Nov. 24
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Dec. 8

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S.S. "WEST FARALON"	Nov. 12

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:

S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	Oct. 24
S.S. "WEST FARALON"	Nov. 14

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PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	Oct. 26
S.S. "CHINA"	Nov. 30
S.S. "NILE"	Dec. 15

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Nov. 16
S.S. "NILE"	Nov. 30
S.S. "NANKING"	Dec. 26

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE

Toyohashi Maru	Oct. 20	Fushimi Maru	Nov. 4
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Tajima Maru	Nov. 6
*Dakar Maru	Nov. 2	Mishima Maru	Nov. 18

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Yokohama Maru	Oct. 27	Kaga Maru	Nov. 14

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PANAMA

Mayebashi Maru	Nov. 5		
Cargo only.			

FOR JAPAN

Mishima Maru	Oct. 16	Yamashiro Maru	Oct. 25
Chikugo Maru	Oct. 18	Cargo only.	
Yawata Maru	Oct. 18	Hakuai Maru	Oct. 25
Nikko Maru	Oct. 21	Kumano Maru	Oct. 28

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

Kaga Maru	Oct. 29	Omi Maru	Oct. 29

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong

Yoshino Maru .....Oct. 17

FOR SOUTH AMERICA, Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe

Kawachi Maru End of Nov. Cargo only.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

3, North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159 and 2729; Freight Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157, Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamer	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Probable Arrival at Shanghai	Probable Sailing From Shanghai
ARAY LE RIDEAU			28th October
ARTHOS	8th Sept.	17th October,	11th Nov.
CHAMBORD	22nd Sept.	30th October	25th November
PAUL LECAT	6th Oct.	13th November	9th December
ANDRE LEBON	20th October.	27th November	23rd December
AMBOISE	Nov. 3rd	11th December	6th January

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
(including table wine)

Class A. 1st Class £140 Class B. 1st Class £126
Steamers 2nd Class £104 Steamers 2nd Class £ 92

RAILWAY TICKETS ISSUED FOR LEADING TOWNS OF EUROPE

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

Commissaire Ramel expected Shanghai on the 26th of October.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

OFFICES: 9 French Bund.

Consignation Transit Representation.

North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Late Oct.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Late Nov.

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Late Oct.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... Late Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

"Operating United States Government Ships."

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466,
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp

S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... Nov. 7

(Cabin passengers can be accommodated)

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... Oct. 18

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Tsingtau, Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, & Vancouver.

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... Oct. 21

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... Oct. 21

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Direct to Tientsin.

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... Oct. 23

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Oct. 19

FOR JAPAN. For Kobe & Yokohama

S.S. "ATLAS MARU" ..... Nov. 23

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shipping Office. 2 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 26 Yangtszepoo Road. ....Phone East 208 and 212.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F. N. B.	Sep. 6	Colmar	Fr. Cruiser
McW.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
B. N. B.	Oct. 6	Durban	Br. Cruiser
O. D.	Sep. 24	Eleano	Am. Gun-boat
McW.		Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.		Teal	Br. Gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Oct. 15	—	New York via P'ma	Mayebashi M.	Jap N. Y. K.
Oct. 15	—	Boston & New York	Satsuma	Am. Adl. Line
Oct. 16	—	New York	Havre Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 17	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20	—	New York via Suez	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Tacome	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Oct. 22	—	San Francisco	Tokyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Oct. 22	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. Line
Oct. 26	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
Oct. 27	—	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap N. Y. K.
Oct. 28	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 30	—	New York via Suez	Kentucky	Br. B. M. & Co.
Oct. 30	—	New York via Suez	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Nov. 4	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Nov. 5	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. Line
Nov. 5	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Nov. 10	—	New York via Suez	Leelar	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 14	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
Nov. 19	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. Line
Nov. 19	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 30	—	San Francisco	†Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 30	—	San Francisco	†China	Am. China Mail
Dec. 2	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
Dec. 8	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. Line
Dec. 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 15	—	San Francisco	Anyo	Br. China Mail
Dec. 17	—	Settle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. Line
Dec. 2	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Dec. 25	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australi	Br C.P.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 18	—	N. Moji, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 18	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Hakuai Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 25	—	N'saki, M., Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 29	—	N'saki, N., Y'hama	Omi Maru	Jap	N. Y. K.

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	*MANTUA DONGOLA NANKIN KARMALA	Oct. 21 Nov. 4 Nov. 18 Dec. 2
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA MANTUA	Oct. 14 Oct. 21
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	JAPAN TANDA	Oct. 15 Oct. 27
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS EASTERN ARAFURA	Nov. 1 Nov. 29 Jan. 3

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

Telephones: General: Central 169 Passage: Central 2510 Freight: Central 2069

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FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

S.S. "SATSUMA" .....SAILING OCTOBER 15th, 1922

For rates and particulars apply to

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ICHANG and CHUNGKING

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

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Shanghai—Tientsin—Peking—Hankow.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct. 15	—	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glengriffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Oct. 17	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Gemma	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Oct. 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Munsterland	Ger.	H. A. Line
Oct. 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyonashi M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
Oct. 21	—	Java, ports	W. Chopaka	Am.	S. & B.
Oct. 21	—	London	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct. 21	—	London, etc.	Mantua	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Oct. 22	—	Marseilles	Desirade	Fr.	
Oct. 28	3.00	Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. M. Cie
Oct. 31	—	Liverpool, etc.	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 31	—	Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Nov. 1	—	Antwerp, etc.	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 4	—	London	†Dongola	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 4	—	London	Fushimi Maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
Nov. 6	—	Hamburg	Tajima Maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
Nov. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Amazon M.	Jap	O. S. K.
Nov. 8	—	Antwerp, etc.	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Nov. 14	—	Java, ports	W. Faralon	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Philoctetes	Br	B. & S.
Nov. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Yangtsze	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 18	—	London	†Nanking	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Nov. 24	—	Hamburg etc.	Glengarry	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Nov. 25	—	Marseilles	†Chenonceaux	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Nov. 29	—	Antwerp, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 2	—	London	†Karmala	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec. 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 12	—	Hamburg, etc.	Lapland	Ger.	H. A. Line
Dec. 12	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Dec. 23	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Jan. 6	—	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct. 15	7.00	*Hongkong, Canton	Szechuen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 15	7.00	*Amoy	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 15	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yatshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 16	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 16	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 16	8.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N.Co.
Oct. 17	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Liangteen	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17	9.00	*S. Hkong, C'ton	Kanchow	Br	B. & S.
Oct. 17	—	Manila, Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 18	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 19	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap	O.S.K.
Oct. 19	10.00	*A. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19	—	Hongkong, Manila	†P. Jefferson	Am.	Adl. Line
Oct. 21	—	Manila, Hongkong	†E. of Asia	Br.	C. P. S.
Oct. 21	—	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 21	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 29	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am	Adl Line
Dec. 4	—	Hongkong	†E. of Canada	Br.	C. P. S.
Dec. 5	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 12	—	Manila, Hongkong	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct. 15	D.L.	W. A., N'chwang	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 15	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 16	D.L.	Chefoo, N'chwang	Kinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17	10.00	*Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br	B. & S.
Oct. 17	3.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17	7.30	*Tsingtao, Dairen	Seikio Maru	Jap.	D. K. K.
Oct. 17	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 17	—	Newchwang	Poochow	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 18	D.L.	Tsingtao	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 18	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'sin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 19	10.00	*Antung	Chusan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19	10.00	*Dairen, N'chwang	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19	10.00	*Chefoo, Tientsin	Hunan	Br	B. & S.
Oct. 21	10.00	*W. C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	Br	B. & S.
Oct. 23	—	Tientsin	Kobaku Maru	Jap	O.S.K.
Nov. 1	10.00	*Vladivostok	Lorestan		L. V. Lane

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking		B. & S.
Oct. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi.	C. M. S. N.
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Lucnyi	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br	J. M. & Co.
Oct. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1922.

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	U.S.A.	Reg
TODAY					
Japan via Kobe	Mishima M.	16.00			16.30
River ports	Train & Str.	$1.00			21.00
Hongkong	do		17.06		
Chefoo and Newchwang	Kiukiang	$1.00			$1.00
TOMORROW					
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00		
Tientsin	Train		17.00		
Hankow	Train		17.00		
Vladivostok	Train		17.00		
Swatow and Hongkong	Kanchow				
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. & Europe via U.S.A.	P. Taft			$17.00	17.09
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	do	16.00			15.30
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00			17.00
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Saikio Maru	18.30			18.00
Newchwang	Toonan	21.00			21.00
Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinkong	21.00			21.00
Amoy	Haean	21.06			21.00
Tuesday, Oct. 17					
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow	13.30	13.30		13.30
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Kanchow	7.30			7.00
Manila Direct	Shinyo Maru	13.30			13.00
Japan Ports	Yawata M.	19.00	17.00		18.30
W'wei, C'foo and T'sin	Koonshing	21.00	17.00		21.00
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Liangsang	21.00			21.00
Swatow & Hongkong	do		17.00		
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.06			17.06
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00			21.00
Wednesday, Oct. 18					
Antung	Chusan	8.30			8.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	10 00			9.30
Thursday, Oct. 19					
Newchwang	Hangchow	8.30			8.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Soochow	8.30			8.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do		8.30		
Manila via Hongkong	P. Jefferson	17.00			16.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hunan	8.30			8.00
Friday, Oct. 20					
H'kong, Canton, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Suwa Maru	16.00			15.30
Saturday, Oct. 21					
H'kong, C'ton, Straits India & Europe via Suez	Mantua	8.00			7.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez	do	8.00			7.30
Manila Direct	E. of Asia		$9.00		
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Shuntien	8.30	8.30		8.00
S'tow, H'kong, & C'ton.	Sinkiang	10.30			10.00
Sunday, Oct. 22					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	P. Grant	10.00			9.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Korea Maru	16.00			15.30

A Specially marked correspondence only.
B Registered matters at 5 p.m. on prevous day.
C Registered at 6 p.m. on previous day.
D Time fixed provisionally.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1922

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides, they are about equal at 10 and 11 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
6h. 15m.	3ft. 10in.	7h. 0in.	5ft. 0in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The evening tides are higher than the morning tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

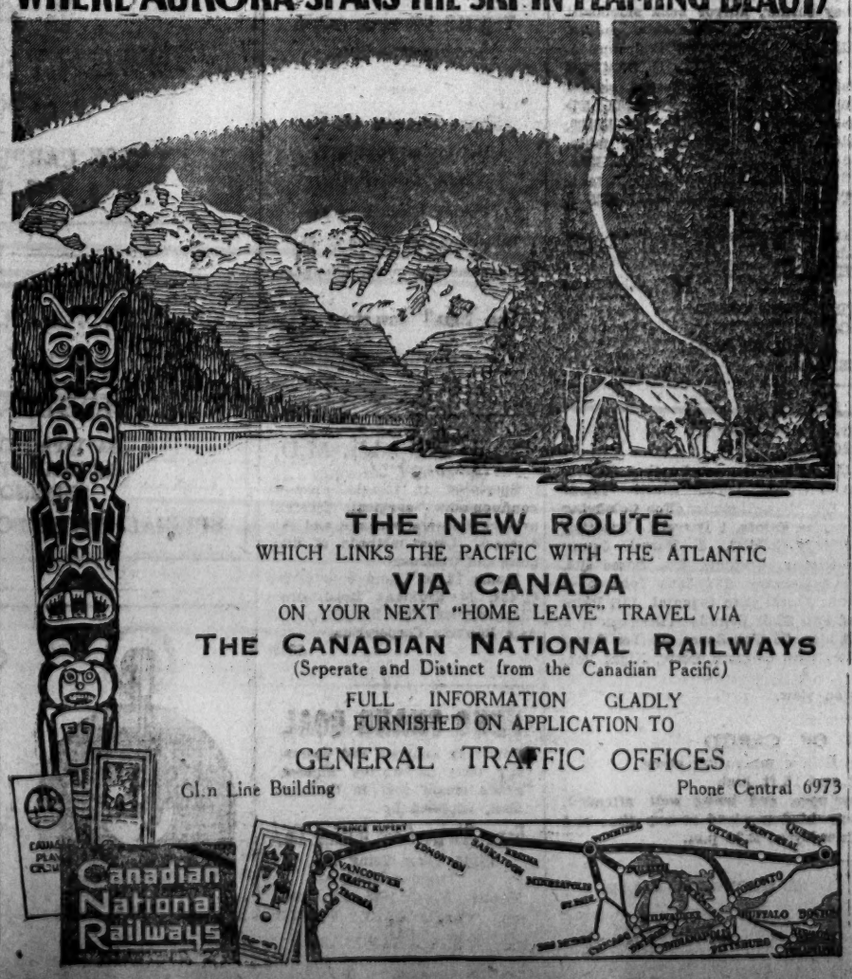
A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
5	5	5	43

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
1.39 p.m.	6h. 4m.	5h. 27m.	5h. 19m.	6h. 12m.	

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For October 30.08 in.
764.1 mm.

WHERE AURORA SPANS THE SKY IN FLAMING BEAUTY



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Hotel Arrivals

PALACE HOTEL

Mr. Jack Ryan, U. S. A.
Mr. Tollefsen, Hangchow.
Mr. H. C. Pearce, Hankow
Miss Hayes, U. S. A.
Mr. I. W. Innocent, Kuling.
Mr. L. Yates, Hongkong.
Mr. C. W. Annor, Peking.
Mr. C. Stein, Tsinanfu.
Mr. W. Meyer, Tsinanfu.

KALEE HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. S. Krawgoff, Kobe.
Mr. Besant, H. M. S. Durban.
Mr. L. S. Regine, Peking.
Mr. R. Wilhelm, Peking.
Commandant Dwilot, Tientsin.
Mr. H. G. Evans, Hongchow.
A. W. L. Oliver, Hongchow.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Mr. E. Sadich, Hongkong.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fowler, Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wolf, San Francisco.
Mr. W. L. Schlinter, St. Louis.
Mrs. C. P. Smith, New York.
Mr. W. R. Smith, New York.
Mr. E. J. Allen, Hongkong.
Mrs. A. N. Thomson, Yokohama.
Mr. A. H. Wallis, H.M.S. Durban.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Eite, Haychow.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Thomas, Yokohama.
Mr. G. H. Thompson, San Francisco.
Mr. R. A. Crews.
Mr. H. Redman.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Colket.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens.
Mrs. M. Hammond.
Mrs. A. B. Mitchell.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ward.

∴ ∴ AUCTION SALES ∴ ∴

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103 Rue de France, Tientsin

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and 2.30 p.m.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.
Contained Therein

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STUDY.—Axminster rugs, Tapestry couch and arm chairs, Morriss chair Bookcase, Teapoys, Flat top desk, Electric floor lamp &c.

DINING ROOM.—Oak mirror back Sideboard and dinner wagon by Arts & Crafts, Extension dining tables, Dining chairs, Silver ware cabinet, Corner cupboard, Couch and arm chair, Blackwood teapoy, Good pictures, Mantel mirror, Red Plush table cover, Cushions, Good E. P., Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware, Axminster carpet &c.

BEDROOMS.—Axminster Carpet, Oval mantel mirror, arm chairs, Carved mahoganystained bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of drawers, Mirror back desk, Brass mounted white Enamelled Bedsteads, Large Oak stained wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, Card table, Pictures, Teapoys, White enamelled wardrobe, Rattan Chairs, White Woollen Blankets 2 Lavatory Basins &c.

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3 Ceiling Fans with lights
1 Very fine carved blackwood 4 fold screen with 20 Blue & white panels

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Wednesday, 18th October, 1922
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Including.

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The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.
The C.N. s.s. Hunan left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow morning.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I-C. s.s. Wosang left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai by way of Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
The I.-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao today.
The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Dairen for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday and is due to arrive today.
The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah will leave Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Toonan, from Newchwang, left Chefoo on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf tousy.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N. Y. K. Wharf today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left London on Friday, September 29, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 9.
The H. A. Line m.s. Muensterland, from Hamburg, left Singapore on Friday morning, October 6, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai today.
The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Atna, from Christiania via ports, left Antwerp on October 4 and is due in Shanghai about the end of November.
The H. A. Line m.s. Firnland, from Hamburg, passed Suez on Saturday, October 7, and is due in Shanthai on or about November 4.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday.
The M.M. s.s. Commissaire Ramel, from Europe, left Singapore at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, October 10, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 26.
The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mail of September 8, left Haiphong on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday.
The Glen Line m.v. Glengarry is due to arrive in Shanghai from London and ports on October 26.
The Glen Line s.s. Gleniffer was due to leave London for Shanghai and ports on October 7.
The Ben Line s.s. Benvenue, from London on September 4, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about October 25.
The Ben Line s.s. Benrinnes, from London on September 16, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about November 6.
The P. and O. s.s. Devanha which sailed from Shanghai on August 26, arrived in London on October 12, at 6 a.m.
The P. and O. s.s. Nankin which sailed from London on September 14 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Polyphemus arrived in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports yesterday afternoon and is docked at the Holt's wharf.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Orestes left Yokohama for Otrau and Shanghai at 9 o'clock Friday morning.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus, from United Kingdom, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at daybreak Friday.

AMERICAN LINES

The Adl. Line s.s. President Jefferson which sailed from Seattle on September 30, should due at Yokohama on Thursday and in Shanghai on Tuesday, October 17.
The P.M. s.s. President Pierce, from San Francisco on October 3, was due to leave Honolulu on Monday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 23.
The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland was due tod leave San Francisco yesterday and arrives in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on November 3.
The Adl. Line s.s. President Madison was due to leave Seattle yesterday and arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on October 31.
The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Vancouver on Thursday, October 5 and is due in Shanghai via Japan ports on October 20. The liner is bringing 1,700 tons of freight and a full list of passengers.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurysdes, from New York, will leave Kobe for Moji, Taku, Dalny, Tsingtao and Shanghai next Tuesday.
The P.M. s.s. President Taft left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow The vessel will sail for San Francisco on Tuesday and is due to arrive there by way of Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on November 5.
The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar left San Francisco for Puget Sound on October 3 and is expected to sail for the Orient on October 20.
The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar left Singapore for the Pacific Coast via Japan ports on October 3.
The Isthmian Steamship Line s.s. Atlanta City (Messrs. U. S. Steel Products Company are the Agents in Shanghai) left Mobile for Yokohama, Kobe, Chemulpo and Shanghai via Panama on September 13, and is due here about November 13.
The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley arrived at Cebu from Iliolo on October 8.
The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru is due in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japanese ports on Tuesday.
The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln which arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco Friday morning, sailed for Manila and Hongkong early yesterday afternoon.

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German Prisoners In France Freed

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, October 13.—A semi-official announcement in Berlin states that the Government has received news that M. Millerand has pardoned 22 German prisoners, who are still at Toulon. Four others have received reductions of sentences.

Weather Report

October 13.—Two anticyclone centres: one over Southern Japan; the other over Central China. A depression is crossing Mongolia ESE ward.
Southerly breezes over our coasts and over the Yellow Sea. Moderate monsoon in the South.
Cloudy weather with some light rain in the morning, improving in the afternoon.
October 14.—Very fine weather with rather thick mist over the fields before sunrise.
The pressure is almost normal. ESEly breezes.

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AUTOMOBILES

The China Press
大陸報

MAGAZINE

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1922

Why the Strangest of Engagements Has Been Broken Off

Dare-Devil Miss Ruth and the Exquisite Mr. Karyl Fell Madly in Love and Their Friends Gasped —and Now They Have Fallen Madly Out Again —Exactly as Broadway Predicted

On the Stage Karyl Norman (right) Is a Girl, and His Naturally Fragile Appearance Is Accentuated by His Costumes.

Ruth Budd (left) Has Risked Her Neck Every Night in the Week for Almost as Long as She Can Remember.

"Rumor said that, after watching his fiancee's gymnastic exhibition, Norman exercised his right as prospective husband to suggest a few changes in Miss Budd's act."

"CAN the eagle mate with the dove?" No, says Broadway—and neither can love last between a famous tomboy and a famous female impersonator. Witness the shattered romance of Ruth Budd, spunky girl dare-devil, and Karyl Norman, dainty male exquisite, known as the "Creole Fashion Plate."

Their engagement is broken. Some people say it was smashed by double-action "too much mother-in-law." Others insist there was a squabble over artistic affairs. But Broadway, quoting both poets and ornithologists, declares it was just a case of "the eagle and the dove."

Eagles and doves have tried to mate before without success. But always the eagle was a man—some adventurous high-flyer with an incurable wanderlust—and the dove was a maid—some gentle, cooing creature who wanted nothing save a cozy love nest.

In the Budd-Norman affinity the proverbial roles were reversed. Ruth Budd, a flying gymnast, whose stage stunts would make most birds giddy, might well be compared to an eagle. And no dove seems more fragile than Karyl Norman when the little chap waits before the footlights in his feminine make-up.

When these two announced they were going to be married even their best friends gasped. Had Norman been the caveman type and Miss Budd the "clinging vine" their attachment would have seemed congruous enough. But as it was—

Well, of course, there was nobody sweeter and more charming than Miss Budd off the stage. And Karyl Norman was a good fellow outside business hours. Yet, in "the profession" they were far apart as the poles!

Since she was a kindergarten kiddie Ruth Budd has been living the most strenuous sort of life. First with her brother, under the name of "The Aerial Budds," and then doing a "single" in vaudeville, she has risked her neck every night in the week for almost as long as she can remember. The climax of her act comes when she slides down a rope from the proscenium arch to the stage and alights on one finger.

No matter in what theatre she plays, no matter how high the arch, Ruth Budd takes that breath-catching swoop at full speed, darting head first down the thread like cable to the accompaniment of rolling drums from the orchestra, landing—on the tip of her right forefinger!

A million theatregoers in every part of the United States have felt their hearts leap to their throats when little Ruth Budd made her sensational slide. And they have gone out of the theatre, exclaiming, "That girl is the cat's cuffs, all right! She must have a body like steel and a heart like a lion!"

And she has. Demure and reserved as she is in private life, Ruth Budd yet is as supple and strong a girl as you will find anywhere. She has to be—to get away with what she does. And her heart has never known fear. It couldn't—or she would have quailed long ago before her plunge from the proscenium.

She has the look of eagles in her eyes, and she is the eagle—fearless, sinewy, buoyant, ready to perch on any lofty aerie, eager to swing herself out in the most reckless sort of flight.

And this was the girl who loved a female impersonator!

Broadway couldn't believe it. Broadway predicted the marriage would never take place.

A Charming Boudoir Stage Pose by Karyl Norman, the "Creole Fashion Plate," Who Is Really a Good Fellow Off the Stage.

Broadway spoke of "the eagle and the dove." Not that Broadway didn't like Karyl Norman. Quite the contrary!

Norman is a Chicago boy who got his first taste of theatricals "plugging" popular songs some years ago. He had a clear falsetto voice, which he first learned to use chiming in on "barber-shop chords" with the boys in his neighborhood. He got a job with a publishing house as a "plugger," and from there it was a short step to the stage.

"Why don't you be a female impersonator?" a vaudeville booking agent asked him. "You've got the voice, you've got the form. You're slim and you're graceful as a girl. Julian Eltinge, Bert Savoy and those fellows are making scads of money doing a woman act. You could, too."

The result of that suggestion was "The Creole Fashion Plate," the name under which Norman is known to every vaudeville patron. On the stage his naturally frail appearance is even more accentuated by his costumes. He is the epitome of fastidious femininity — coy, shrinking, super-refined. He is the violet, the cut-glass, the rare china—the dove!

And this was the man who loved a dare-devil gymnast!

Broadway marvelled, shrugged its shoulders, shook its head, and—waited. Nor did it wait very long. Only a few weeks after the engagement was announced came whispers of dissension between the sweethearts. And on the heels of this followed news that left no room for doubt. Not only was the engagement broken, but Miss Budd was suing Norman for $50,000 for alleged breach of promise!

Overnight Broadway heard half a dozen stories of why the match exploded. One of these attributed the trouble to "mothers-in-law"—that is, to Miss Budd's mother or to Norman's mother or to both. The fact that both principals had mothers—and such devoted mothers!—was enough to start this rumor.

The public pictures the average stage girl as defenseless against the wiles of the world, because she has "no mother to guide her." But Miss Budd has had a mother guiding her—traveling with her everywhere, mending her costumes, even taking part in her act at times—throughout her seventeen years on the stage.

And not only that, but Karyl Norman has had his mother at his side ever since he stopped song plugging for female impersonating. The mothers were known to be "crazy about" their respective children.

Would Ruth's mother give up her pet to a husband and a mother-in-law? Would Karyl's mother give up her boy to a wife and a mother-in-law? Would Ruth leave her own mother for a substitute? Or would Karyl make the sacrifice? Or would they both discard both mothers and make their own home minus all "in-laws"?

Broadway heard that such questions as these were argued to the point of bitterness. But Broadway also heard an emphatic denial of the story from the mothers in the case. Each would do anything, she declared, to make her child happy!

So that was that story. There came another one from Baltimore. Ruth Budd and Karyl Norman played there on the same bill just before they split. Rumor said that, after watching his fiancee's gymnastic exhibition on the opening night, Norman exercised his right as prospective husband to suggest a few changes in Miss Budd's act.

Rumor also said that Miss Budd received his suggestions none too sympathetically; that she made certain remarks to the effect that she was playing in vaudeville before Karyl Norman knew what a stage door looked like, and, if it came to that, she could give Norman a few lessons in what was what on the stage.

It is said that Leo Minton, Miss Budd's pianist, sided with Norman in the argument. However that may be, Baltimore thought it was rather significant that Miss Budd played the remaining four days of her engagement without an accompanist, and, returning there later for a special bill, had a brand-new young man banging the keys while she sang and pranked on the rings.

Greenroom gossips say the Baltimore quarrel was the rock on which the Budd-Norman romance was wrecked. When Miss Budd told her fiance just "where to get off" as her would-be stage manager, it is said the Creole Fashion Plate made a graceful exit, but telephoned her from the corner drug store that she could consider herself free.

Whether Miss Budd would marry Norman to-day, if he proposed again, or whether she was secretly glad to get her release, she refuses to say. But she did consider her feelings injured so severely by this sudden snip of the thread that she filed a suit for $50,000.

When the news of this action reached Broadway there was one united "I told you so!" And for one comment that blamed the breach on mothers-in-law or "artistic temperament" there were a dozen that attributed it to the simple motto, "The eagle and the dove cannot mate."

Broadway doesn't put it quite so poetically, perhaps. For Broadway doesn't go in much for either the poets or the ornithologists. What Broadway says is, "Ruth Budd and Karyl Norman? A tomboy dare-devil and a female impersonator? Romance? Blah!"

Crepe in Various Moods

DESIGNERS long ago discovered that women will not relinquish the fascinating crepe fabric. Time and again they have made unsuccessful attempts to substitute one of the other silk fabrics.

Now couturiers have found a way. Silk crepe it will be, and they will adapt the various weaves to the frocks both of formal and informal hours.

SILK crepe is indeed a temperamental fabric. It lends itself to the gay elfin mood of morning; it holds forth inspiration for the lavish embroidery that marks the afternoon or dinner gown; then it takes a complete change of heart when it fashions itself into an evening cloak or forms the background of a fetching little turban.

But crepe has its own variety of weave to suit its mood. It takes its finer texture to the social affair of evening and leaves to the morning frock and to the evening cloak an entirely different pattern.

The morning frock shown to-day is of crepe georgette, printed in small design and trimmed with sash and bindings of the dominant color.

Exotic in character is this striking afternoon gown of silk canton crepe with embroidered blouse and trailing streamer sleeves. The bodice affects the new low waistline, blousing slightly above the girdle and clinging closely to the hips where it joins the skirt. Streamer sleeves will mark the more formal gowns of Fall, and who can deny their charm when they accent the harmony of the trailing panels that deck the skirt so gracefully?

The theatre cloak milady throws gracefully about her shoulders to conceal the silk gown beneath as she steps from her car takes for its favorite fabric one of the varieties of crepe. It selects a heavier weave, almost like a silk canvas or twill, yet called crepe, to suit this temperamental fabric's desire for recognition.

Note, if you will, the new neckline offered. It rolls into two charming collars to ward off chill breezes when drawn close to the throat. Panels of self-material fall gracefully from the shoulders and turn a rosy surface to the world. For, you will see, tiny rosebuds dot the panels here and there and offer a becoming novelty to the simple cloak of silk crepe.

The chic little turban is covered with silk crepe de chine and embroidered in points across the brim. The pointed crown, in keeping with the design, is made up of four triangular pieces, stitched together, and lavishly embroidered in an all-over pattern.

Another smart use of silk crepe will be seen in the overblouse worn with the Fall suit. These gaily embroidered blouses drop to a lowered waistline and serve to convert the regulation suit into the modish three-piece costume.

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FASHIONS -:- *Some Paris Skirts Still Above The Ankle For Daylight Wear; Longer For Evening*

The first thing that one remarks about the new collection of Molyneux, of New York, is that his skirts have not increased in length, but are still well above the ankle for daytime wear, while for evening they trail a long end at one side or drag a narrow single or double train behind them, the rest of the skirt well off the floor. The silhouette in general remains straight, simple and eminently wearable, but a picturesque note, visible heretofore only in the gorgeous tea gowns, is sounded in some of the daytime models, now in a long, hanging, open sleeve, lined with the only touch of brilliant color in a somber gown, now in a vivid, twisted girdle, and again in a massing of colored embroidery or a flaring tunic banded with fur. In addition to keeping his skirts unchanged Molyneux has refused to raise the waist line, which is consistently below the natural place, exactly as he placed it last year.

The daytime models are often of three pieces, consisting of a short cape and frock rather than jacket and frock. Of these the ensemble of black suede and black crispellindi is a good example. There are numerous models with straight cuirass blouses attached to narrow short skirts, sometimes ornamented with embroidery in silk "ton sur ton" or in fine steel beads. Often the short capes, or the longer ones, are lined with fur, which appears again on the collar and cuffs. There is a great feeling for fur linings, using the less precious furs, Lelong, Madeleine et Madeleine, Jenny and Chanel all employ this idea. All the browns, navy blue and some gray are the colors favored for the tailleurs, three piece suits and "little" frocks.

AFTERNOON GOWNS

Afternoon gowns follow the same range of colors, and here velvet is smetimes introduced, together with the silk crepes, some broadcloth and some wool crepes. The idea of the cape and gown which are designed to go together is also found here. There is a handsome model in black broadcloth, interestingly piped with white and trimmed with flat flowers at the girdle, appliqued in strips of seal and ermine, while the completing cape is long, made of black broadcloth, and lined with ermine and seal, the white fur used at the top. This cape is reversible at will. Some of the crepe afternoon frocks are trimmed with a new trimming, which consists of massed loops, sometimes very long, sometimes a few inches in length, of a rich thick floss silk, matching the gown and used in bands, in garlands and in knots at the girdle.

EVENING GOWNS

The evening gowns are very lovely, nearly always keeping the straight, slightly draped character which Molyneux does so well. Black velvet makes a whole range of dinner gowns, often combined here and there with silver. Colored velvet, silk crepe, embroidered or plain; fine laces of metal or thread (one in brown), sometimes entirely beaded; rich lames in silk and metal—all appear in evening models. There are some dance gowns with full skirts in ethereal tulles, but the great majority are slenderly draped. Very handsome evening models are entirely beaded, the beads being sometimes combined with paillettes and sometimes with embroidery. Some of the gowns are completed by long coats of chiffon or georgette crepe, giving them the character of tea gowns when the mantle is worn and of regular evening gowns without it. Of this type is a lovely gown of white georgette crepe and real thread lace, retouched with silver.

An oddity is the use of brilliantly dyed monkey fur, in collars and bands, now green, now orange, yellow or bright brown. Fox also was dyed such inconsistent tones as blue or green. The manikins wore with their evening models long earrings of colored glass in the shape of an attenuated pear, which often matched some touch of color in an otherwise somber gown.

DANCE FROCKS

A very charming dance frock is developed in reseda green taffeta, the full skirt with its simple, side drape being particularly good in this crisp fabric. A long, softly fitted bodice is finished at the low waistline with a voluminous bow of taffeta faced with citron crepe, which also lines the skirt drapery. The Eugenie neckline is made important by its two rows of dyed lace inserts.

On of the newest gowns is made of fine, silver lace embroidered in turquoise and rose beads. The movement of the drapery, which is caught up in front and held in place by a jeweled ornament, is an important fashion note of this season.

Shot blue and silver lame makes a charming evening gown, with a one-effect of bodice. The puffed girdle, which is of the silver lame itself, is caught on the left hip by a large bunch of flowers in shades of blue which harmonize with the color of the

Demands Of America Puzzle Paris Designers

Paris, Sept. 9.—It is not easy to summarise the fashions shown by the Paris houses, for the post-war variety is maintained. After a while the boiling pot of clothes will simmer down to a few definite fashions. At this hour there is a frock for every purse and type.

The French designers appear to be puzzled by the American buyers' demand for novelty, for they offer them half of everything that comes into their heads. It is a catchpenny game, and the French are right, for the American professional buyer is difficult. He has a few hundred women to please in his own country.

We who are watching the daily game are quite out of breath, but we have had to boil down the mass of clothes, something like three thousand garments, into a few outstanding details. Here they are:

The American woman will not find the prevailing new skirt easy to wear. It is pulled so tightly across the end of the spine that no one can sit with ease and only the emaciated can wear them with grace and distinction.

No wonder the Parisienne and her imitators are playing with the fire hose instead of with the medicine ball. It is really true that the new and ultra fashionable idea of reducing this autumn is to have an attendant turn a powerful stream of water on the body, which, in turn, makes frantic efforts to keep from being knocked down by it. The exercise and the force of the water from the nozzle simply take flesh off by the pounds, they say. And, what is worse, some women are so badly bruised after the first two seances that they can't walk; they proudly show their black and blue skin as an evidence of their torture. Something must be done, is their comment, if one is to wear the new skirt.

THE JAPANESE SARONG

The Japanese sarong is the inspiration for these draped garments. Some are drawn upward in front and finish there with an ornate and curious buckle or knot of the fabric; others are drawn upward to the left hip, where there are two ends that tie or splashes of beaded ornaments, or Chinese plaques with long tassels.

This fashion is strongly accentuated in the one piece frocks for afternoon and evening. Street and sport skirts are reasonably wide, without pleats; sometimes they lap over on one side and they are minus drapery.

There are no formal trains for evening gowns, but pieces of transparent fabric fall from parts of the bodice drapery to give length on the floor. There is slight ornamentation on skirts unless they are part of a one piece frock. The glory of color is kept for the jacket, the blouse, the sleeves.

Circular flounces have not appeared on skirts, although they prevail on sleeves and collars, but circular side pieces are used everywhere to widen skirts. It is probable that the next new movement in clothes will be pronouncedly circular. Little by little the dressmakers in mass are moving to it.

JACKETS IN ANY LENGTH

The short jacket is the popular one, but no dressmaker hesitates to cut three-quarter ones. The latter have a circular movement which redeems them from a stovepipe silhouette.

The short jacket is somewhat different from its predecessor, the jumper type with the tight hip band, which women are still wearing. So much in demand is this separate coat that certain firms are making a specialty of it and smart Americans are taking it home by the half dozen in different colors.

Supple suede, cire frappe, the new material that suggests beaten Oriental metal and is newer than cloky or gauffre, are chosen for these jackets. The surface is never free from braiding, from metal workmanship, from flat and colorful Indo-China embroidery. Rodier has invented a black fabric with such designs woven in it and dressmakers are saved the handwork. It is quite exclusive so far, so the Americans are getting suede and matelasse crepe.

No one flinches at bright colors in jackets. It is the fashion to contrast them with the skirt. Red suede embroidered in dull silver will be worn with a black skirt, green suede, like new leaves, is put with dull gray velors. So it goes.

It is difficult to get a street suit with jacket and skirt alike. Differing materials and colors, plain and decorated fabrics, are contrasted. The woman who wears a simple cloth suit in one color without decoration will be distinguished by her reserve.

There are no pockets on coats, no revers; the high collars turning back are usually of fur and

New Table Sets

Although the charms of snowy damask are difficult to rival, it is impossible to overlook the advantages which arise from the use of sets of table mats which enable the housewife to achieve all sorts of novel effects in her luncheon and dinner-table schemes. One woman the other day ordered a table set to be made in readiness for the time when some flowers that she wanted to use for table decoration would be in bloom in her garden.

HAND-PAINTED DECORATION

A novety is seen in some painted silk dinner-table mats which have arrived in America from the Continent. They are circular in shape, and are decorated with hand-pained designs, generally of roses, outlined with pen painting in black and gilt. A set of these, with the roses in soft pink and red and a large round center mat to match, is an ideal accompaniment to a bowl of pink and red roses. Another charming design that could be used with practically any flower has a border of small purple grapes with their leaves edged with gold. The effect of this gilt-edged painting is very rich, yet it is said that the sets wash perfectly.

IRISH WORKMANSHIP

The Irish linen industry have made great strides in recent years by introducing all sorts of new notions and designs, and some of the loveliest luncheon sets, both as regards color and workmanship hail from Ireland. Canary and gold are the most popular shades in these exquisitely fine linen sets embroidered with white, and a salesman at a large store recently told the writer that they found it impossible to get sets in these two colors made quickly enough.

Some of these mats are very attractive in canary linen decorated with lines of hemstitching forming squares, similar mats being obtainable in lemon, rose, pale blue, and azure. Tan linen also looks smart and original, also a wonderful shade known by the name of burnt orange.

MATS AND RUNNERS

Very charming American crochet designs are now obtainable for trimming luncheon sets consisting of mats and table runners of from 54 to 60 inches long, according to the length of the table. The mats are large enough to hold the silver, glass, and plate, and as the center runner measures the same width across as the mats, it does away with the need of a mat at each end of the table, so that a runner and four mats are enough to serve for six people. The crochet should, of course, be very fine, and having a square mesh gives much the same effect as filet lace. A delightful design shows a basket of flowers, while another original luncheon set has a round center and mats edged with crochet butterflies.

Ornamental Tassels

Tassels have for a long time been a popular form of ornamentation for cushions, bags, curtains, scarves, frocks, bead necklaces, and other articles favored by women.

There are, however, some new uses to which tassels may be put. For example, they are effective as handles for drawers, such as those on a dressing table. Also they can be quite decorative hanging on either side of curtains, suspended from the curtain pole. In this case they need to be definitely large.

An uncommon table cover is evolved if the long fringed ends are gathered together to form a tassel. A tassel makes an attractive finish to a hanging birdcage.

New Jewellery

The new earrings of Spanish design are as large as a five-shilling piece, and are composed of pearls set round a diamond; another diamond forms the top of the earring. Very gay and effective, too, are the tassel earrings, made of little strings of gems, which flash and sparkle at every movement of the wearer.

Long earrings are in demand, and women are searching the curio shops for antique treasures that dangle half-way to the shoulder.

JEWELLED HAND-FLOWER

A particularly fascinating little jewel is now fashionable. It consists of a rose made in diamonds; this jewel rests on the back of the hand, a little platinum chain attaching it to the finger and also to the wrist. On a pretty hand this is most effective.

Jewelled flowers for the hair are another of the new decorations, and are made in a variety of colors. Flowers of every kind, natural, quaint, impossible, grotesque, are generally used and will be worn more than ever. Hair-combs grow in size and distinction; some of the newest jewelled examples are enormous.

Variety of material is displayed in combs, and some give the impression of being made of silver filigree. These are especially decorative.

For evening wear the new shoe-buckles are most elaborate in design. They are often made of real stones. Jade and coral are used a great deal for the purpose.

New bracelets are found in delicately tinted ivory, carved in raised floral designs.

The tassel bracelet, consisting of a fairly wide band of filigree gold, to which are attached a number of tassels made of fine gold chains, is a rival to the popular Grecian key arm circlet, which is made in varying widths. Another variety takes the form of a golden fringe, which falls softly over the wearer's wrist. Carved ivory medallions, each one showing a distinct and different design, are threaded on velvet to make upper-arm bracelets.

A TOUCH OF COLOR

Colored braclets are most fashionable. Jade and amber in various shades compose these attractive dress accessories—for dress accessories, they are, being a welcome touch of color, bringing relief to the popular all-black toilette.

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "bustling." In a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realise that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, unwrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realised that a little-known substance called mercolised wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and its clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Advt.)

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1922

Where The Jitney Scoots Through Jungle Tangles

"Go up the Kasai river to Djoko Punda and you believe, despite the background of tropical vegetation and the ever-present naked savage that for the moment you are back in the United States. You see American jitneys scooting through the jungle. . . ." All this is in the heart of darkest Africa, in the southern part of the Belgian Kongo, where that indefatigable correspondent and special writer, Isaac F. Marcosson, lately found himself in retreat, as he says, from the mess that the Great War had made of most of the rest of the world. He found Africa a relief after the barbarism and savagery of Europe. The land seemed civilised, settled, and pleasantly "human" by contrast with the unsettled and blood-thirsty new nations created by the war. The sight of "American jitneys scooting through the jungle" inspired him with pleasant ideas of "Yankee energy and vitality." In this remote spot, thanks to the liberal policy of the Belgian Government, America is really developing a colonial enterprise, even though her name is not on the map. At Djoko Punda, in addition to the jungle-scooting jitneys, says Mr. Marcosson, "you watch five-ton American tractors hauling heavy loads along the sandy roads; you hear American [illegible] and if you are lucky enough to be invited to a meal you get American hot cakes with real American maple syrup." A little farther up the same river, he continues in his new volume, "An African Adventure" (John Lane):

"Tshikapa, which means 'belt,' is a Little America in every sense. It commands the junction of the Tshikapa and Kasai rivers. There are dozens of substantial brick dwellings, offices, warehouses, machine-shops, and a hospital. For a hundred miles to the Angola border and far beyond, the Yankee has cut motor roads and set up civilisation generally. You see American thoroughness on all sides, even in the immense native villages where the mine employees live. Instead of having compounds the company encourages the blacks to establish their own settlements and live their own lives. It makes them more contented and therefore more efficient, and it establishes a colony of permanent workers. When the native is confined to a compound he gets restless and wants to go back home. The Americans are helping to solve the Kongo labor problem.

"At Tshikapa you hear good old United States spoken with every dialectic flavor from New England hardness to Texas drawl. In charge of all the operations in the field was Doyle a clear-cut, upstanding American engineer who had served out his apprenticeship in the Angola jungles, where he was a member of one of the first American prospecting parties. With his wife he lived in a large brick bungalow, and I was their guest in it during my entire stay in the diamond-of the faith and fortitude of these fields. Too much can not be said women who share their husband's fortunes out at the frontiers of civilisation.

"At Tshikapa there were other white women, including Mrs. Dunn, who had recently converted her hospitable home into a small maternity hospital. Only a few weeks before my arrival Mrs. Edwin Barclay, wife of the manager of the Mabonda Mine, had given birth to a girl baby under its roof, and I was taken over at once to see the latest addition to the American colony.

"On the day of my arrival the natives employed at this mine had sent Mrs. Barclay a gift of fifty newly laid eggs as a present for the baby. Accompanying it was a rude note scrawled by one of the foremen who had attended a Presbyterian mission school. The birth of a white baby is always a great event in the Kongo. When Mrs. Barclay returned to her home a grand celebration was held and the natives feasted and danced in honor of the infant.

"There is a delightful social life at Tshikapa. Most of the mines, which are mainly in charge of American engineers, are within a day's traveling distance in a tepoy and much nearer by automobile. Some of the managers have their families with them, and they foregather at the main post every Sunday. On Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and Christmas there is always a big rally, which includes a dance and vaudeville show in the men's mess hall. The Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the African breeze and the old days in the States recalled. It is real community life on the fringe of the jungle.

"I was struck with the big difference between the Kongo diamond-fields and those at Kimberley. In South Africa the mines are gaping gashes in the earth thousands of feet wide and thousands deep. They are all "pipes" which are formed by volcanic eruption. These pipes are the real source of the diamonds. The precious blue ground which contains the stones is spread out on immense "floors" to decompose under sun and rain. Afterward it is broken in crushers and goes through a series of mechanical transformations. The diamonds are separated from the concentrates on a pulsating table covered with vaseline. The gems cling to the oleaginous substance. It is an elaborate process.

"The Kongo mines are alluvial, and every creek and river-bed is therefore a potential diamond-mine. The only labor necessary is to remove the upper layer of earth—the "overburden," as it is termed—dig up the gravel, shake it out, and you have the concentrate from which a naked savage can pick the precious stones. They are precisely like the mines of German Southwest Africa. So far no "pipes" have been discovered in the Kasai basin. Many indications have been found, and it is inevitable that they will be located in time. The diamond-bearing earth sometimes travels very far from its base, and the American engineers in the Kongo with whom I talked are convinced that these volcanic formations which usually produce large stones, lie far up in the Kasai hills. The diamond-bearing area of the Belgian Kongo and Angola covers nearly eight thousand square miles and only 5 percent has been prospected. There is not the slightest doubt that one of the greatest diamond-fields ever known is in the making here.

"Now for a real human-interest detail. At Kimberley the Zulus and Kaffirs know the value of the diamond and there was formerly considerable filching. All the workers are segregated in barbed-wire compounds and kept under constant surveillance. At the end of their period of service they remain in custody for two weeks in order to make certain that they have not swallowed any stones.

"The Kongo natives do not know what a diamond really is. The majority believe that it is simply a piece of glass employed in the making of bottles, and there are a good many bottles of various kinds in the colony. Hence no watch is kept on the hundreds of Balubas who are mainly employed in the task of picking out the glittering jewels. During the past five years, when the product in the Kongo fields has grown steadily, not a single karat has been stolen. The same situation obtains in the Angola fields."

It is difficult to imagine, says the writer, that these Kongo diamond-mines were mere patches of jungle a few years ago. The task of exploitation has been an immense one. Before the simplest mine can be operated the dense forest must be cleared and the river-beds drained. Every day the mine manager is confronted with some problem which tests his ingenuity and resource. Only the Anglo-Saxon could hold his own amid these trying circumstances. No less difficult were the natives themselves. Before the advent of the American engineers, industry was unknown in the Upper Kasai. We read on:

"The only organised activity was the harvesting of rubber, and that was rather a haphazard performance. With the opening of the mines thousands of untrained blacks had to be drawn into organised service. They had never even seen the implements of labor employed by the whites. When they were given wheelbarrows and told to fill and transport the earth, they placed the barrows on their heads and carried them to the designated place. They repeated the same act with shovels.

"The Yankees have thoroughly impressed the value and the nobility of labor. I asked one of the employes at a diamond-mine what he thought of the Americans. His reply was, "Americans and work were born on the same day."

"The labor of opening up the virgin land was only one phase. Every piece of machinery and every tin of food had to be transported thousands of miles, and this condition still obtains. The motor road from Djoko Punda to Kabambaie was hacked by American engineers through the jungle. It is comparatively easy to get supplies to Djoko Punda, although everything must be shifted from railway to boat several times. Between Djoko Punda and Tshikapa the material is hauled in motor-trucks and ox-drawn wagons or conveyed on the heads of porters to Kabambaie. Some of it is transshipped to whale-boats and paddled up to Eshikapa, and the remainder continues in the wagons overland. During 1920 seven hundred and fifty tons of freight were hauled from Djoko Punda in this laborious way.

"At the time of my visit there were twelve going mines in the Kongo field and three new ones were in various stages of advancement. The Forminiere engineers also operate the diamond concessions of the Kasai Company and the Bas Kongo Katanga Railway which will run from the Katanga to Kinshassa.

"More than twelve thousand natives are employed throughout the Kongo area alone, and nowhere have I seen a more contented lot of blacks. The Forminiere obtains this good will by wisely keeping the price of trade goods such as salt and calico at the pre-war rate. It is an admirable investment. This merchandise is practically the legal tender of the jungle. With a cup of salt a black man can start an endless chain of trading that will net him a considerable assortment of articles in time.

"The principal natives in the Upper Kasai are the Balubas, who bear the same relation to this area as the Bangalas do to the Upper Kongo. The men are big, strong, and fairly intelligent. The principal tribal mark is the absence of the two upper central incisor teeth. These are usually knocked out in early boyhood. No Baluba can marry until he can show this gaping space in his mouth. Although the natives abuse their teeth by removing them or filing them down to points, they take excellent care of the remaining ivories. Many polish the teeth with a stick and wash their mouths several times a day. The same cannot be said of many civilised persons.

"I observed that the families in the Upper Kasai were much more numerous than elsewhere in the Kongo. A Bangala or Batetela woman usually has one child and then goes out of the baby business. In the region dominated by the Forminiere it is no infrequent thing to see three or four children in a household. A woman who bears twins is not only hailed as a real benefactress, but the village looks upon the occasion as a good omen. This is in direct contrast with the state of mind in East Africa, for example, where one twin is invariably killed.

"I encountered an interesting situation concerning twins when I visited the Mabonda Mine. This is one of the largest in the Kongo field. Barclay, the big-boned American manager, formerly conducted engineering operations in the southern part of America. He therefore knows the negro psychology, and the result is that he conducts a sort of amiable and paternalistic little kingdom all his own. The natives all come to him with their troubles, and he is their friend, philosopher, and guide.

"After lunch one day he asked me if I would like to talk to a native who had a story. When I expressed assent he took me out to a shed near by and there I saw a husky Baluba who was laboring under some excitement. The reason was droll. Four days before, his wife had given birth to twins and there was great excitement in the village. The natives, however, refused to have anything to do with him because, to use their phrase, "he was too strong." His wife did not come under this ban and was the center of jubilation and gesticulation. The poor husband was a sort of heroic outcast, and had to come to Barclay to get some food and a drink of palm wine to revive his drooping spirits.

"The output in the Kongo diamond area has grown from a few thousand karats to hundreds of thousands of karats a year. The stones are small but clear and brilliant. This yield is an unsatisfactory evidence of the richness of the domain. The ore reserves are more than 10 percent of the yearly output and the surface of the concession has scarcely been scratched. Experienced diamond men say that a diamond in the ground is worth two in the market. It is this element of the unknown that gives the Kongo field one of its principal potentialities.

"The Kongo diamond-fields are merely a part of the Forminiere treasure-trove. Over in Angola the concession is eight times larger in area, the stones are bigger, and with adequate exploitation should surpass the parent production in a few years. Six mines are already in operation and three more have been staked out. The Angola mines are alluvial and are operated precisely like those in Belgian territory. The principal post of this area is Dundu, which is about forty miles from the Kongo border.

"As I looked at these mines with their thousands of grinning natives and heard the rattle of gravel in the "jigs" my mind went back to Kimberley and the immense part that its glittering wealth played in determining the economic fate of South Africa. Long before the gold "rush" opened up in the Rand, the diamond-mines had given the southern section of the continent a rebirth of prosperity. Will the Kongo mines perform the same service for the Kongo? In any even they will be a determining factor in the future world diamond output."

Claims Ownership Record For Car

Gustaf Anderson, of Lynn, Mass., claims to have an automobile which holds the record for continuous performance under one master. The car is 12 years old and has been driven more than 190,000 miles. Twice the vehicle has had a new body and three times the radiator has been renewed. Anderson says he nurses the car along when it feels out of sorts.

Farmers' Trucks Used To Save Time

Ninety percent of the farmers who responded to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture state that the factor of time-saving is the greatest advantage of trucks over horse-drawn vehicles. Even on short hauls the motor truck requires only about half the time needed to make the same trip by wagon.

7,130 Miles On Cross U. S. Run

A total of 7,130 miles in six weeks' times is the story that the speedometer on an Oldsmobile Twin Four sedan which recently arrived in San Francisco told inquiring officials of the J. W. Leavitt company.

These facts were further augmented by enthusiastic outpouring of praise on the car and its performance by W. C. Lunsford of Reedville, Va., the owner of the car, and its driver on the long transcontinental trek.

The "log" of the long cross-country trip, as told by Lunsford, is in part as follows:

Leaving Reedville, Va., on July 24, he motored to Indianapolis, Ind., thence north to Chicago, and from there across the plains to Yellowstone National Park. After a short stay in the park the Oldsmobile party motored on to Seattle, from there to Portland. A short visit was made with friends in Portland, and the journey resumed via Bluett pass and Grant's Pass to Crescent City, thence to San Francisco.

From there the party motored via the Redwood highway to Eureka, thence to Crater Lake, Or., and returning to Sacramento, where the final stop was made.

The TRUSTY TRIUMPH

WONDERFUL Speed and Efficiency are Revealed in the New 3½ h.p. TRIUMPH Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine.

This fast sporting mount, which provides extreme riding comfort, is remarkably tractable for town traffic, and while it possesses a wonderful reserve of power for speed work, it is at all times under easy and perfect control. It was the first four-valve "Single" to do over 70 miles in the hour, and thus created a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class.

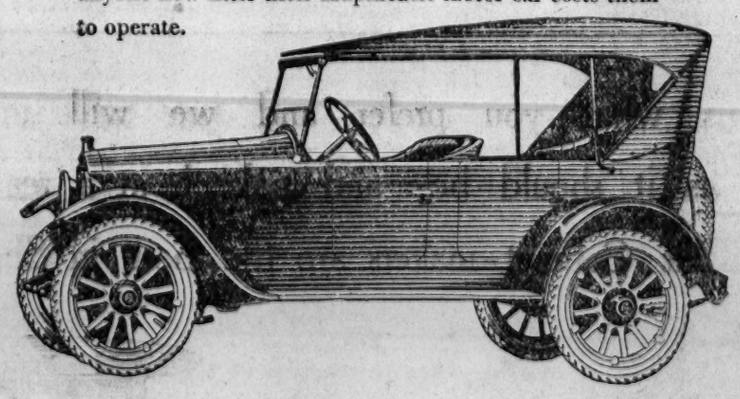
Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free.

Works: . . . . . COVENTRY, England.

AGENTS:— Alex Ross & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong
4, Des Voeux Road C.

Hupmobile

It is not a sign of limited financial ability, but a mark of intelligence to inquire how much it costs to own and operate a motor car. Hupmobile owners will gladly tell anyone how little their Hupmobile motor car costs them to operate.



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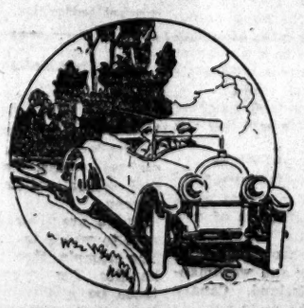

In Shanghai Used "Cars" Are Different—

SELECT FROM THESE:

TOURING CARS			
Hupmobile	5	Pass. Touring	(model 1920)
Studebaker	5	,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	5	,,	(model 1920)
Briscoe	5	,,	(model 1919)
Buick 6	5	,,	(run 4,500 m.)
Buick 4	5	,,	(used 4 months)
Haynes 6	5	,,	(run 6,500 m.)
Chandler	7	,,	(model 1920)
Overland	5	,,	(with winter top)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1920)
Crossley	5	,,	(run 650 m.)
Delahaye	5	,,	(latest model)
Rover 25/4	5	,,	(demonstrator)
Delage ,,	7	,,	(model 1920)
LIMOUSINES			
Liberty	Limousine		(model 1920)
Buick 6	,,		(run 6,500 m.)
Overland 90	,,		(latest model)
Hupmobile	,,		(model 1920)
Dodge	,,		(model 1921)
King 8	,,		(slightly used)
Columbia	Sedan		(model 1920)
Studebaker	,,		(model 1921)
ROADSTERS			
Dodge	,,		(model 1919)
Wolseley	,,		(new model)
Studebaker	,,		(special six)
Hupmobile	,,		(model 1919)
Stearns	Coupe		(model 1920)
Chandler	,,		(model 1921)

At Home the words "Used Car" are usually associated with a car which has outlived its usefulness.

But not in Shanghai—

Here, dozens of car-owners go on leave or are transferred every month. They sell their cars before leaving and as we are the largest dealers in used cars in China we get the first choice.

An Auto Castle Used Car is usually in better trim and smoother running than a new car. See us.

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEMENDINGER BROS., 226-228 Avenue Joffre
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Taking The Jolt Out Of Motoring

A comparison of the springs of a modern motor car with those of the old horse-drawn vehicles, taking into account also the resilience of the pneumatic rubber tires, might lead one to believe that the limit had been reached in the direction of easy transportation on the highway. Yet the high speed of the automobile magnifies greatly the effect of the smallest obstacle or inequality on the road and makes necessary additional study of springs and their possibilities. Writing in Popular Science Monthly (New York), H. F. Blanchard tells us that inventors in all parts of the world are designing remarkable types of spring suspension that promise to reduce to the minimum not only the chance of breakage, but also the "unsprung weight" on which, to a large extent, depends a car's riding qualities. He continues:

"One of the most interesting of the new designs appears on an automobile recently built in Australia—a car with springs especially constructed to stand fast driving on rough roads. It has six half-elliptic springs instead of the customary four. On each side of the car three springs are arranged in series under the frame. The front tips of the front springs are secured solidly to the front axle and the rear tips of the rear springs to the rear axle. The adjacent spring ends are linked to each other. The reason for this unusual construction is this:

"Fast driving on rough roads demands strong, stiff springs to insure against breaking; but stiff springs produce hard riding unless they are extremely long. In the Australian design, 'length' is obtained by linking a middle spring to the ends of the end springs.

"In England, an inventor has achieved the same result in a somewhat different fashion, reasoning that an extremely flexible spring is likely to break, whereas a strong, stiff one causes rough riding unless it is unduly long. To obtain extreme length in this design, the springs run from axle to axle and are clamped solidly to them. Only two leaves are used in each spring, but these are of extraordinary thickness, nearly one-half inch in section.

"Obviously when a wheel strikes a bump, the whole spring takes the shock, and because of its extreme length it softens the blow with great efficiency. Since the spring ends are clamped solidly to the axles and the spring is mounted in rubber blocks, the design is without spring bolts or shackles to wear loose or require lubrication. Among designers there is a growing tendency to eliminate these troublesome parts.

"In both the types described, as well as in other new designs, only a small portion of the spring moves up and down with the axle. This is also true of the well-known cantilever spring; but in the half-elliptic spring the majority of the spring mass moves up and down with the axle.

"The smaller the weight of parts moving up and down with the axles—unsprung weight, in other words—the better any car will ride. Unsprung weight includes not only the portions of the springs moving with the axles, but also the wheels, tires, axles, brakes, and all parts below the springs and not supported by them. Just as a heavy hammer will strike a harder blow than a light one, heavy unsprung parts, striking obstructions, will transmit a much harder blow to the body than light unsprung parts. Ths is why the cantilever is often preferred to the half-elliptic spring, and it is also why the two spring types just described are easy riding. The spring weight on the axles is very slight.

"In an effort to bring unsprung weight to the irreducible minimum, a French designer recently built an extraordinary car in which axles and springs of the usual type are entirely eliminated. The unsprung weight includes little more than tires and wheels. In place of leaf springs and axles, the mounting of each of the four wheels is a lever arm, the end of which bears against a coil spring housed in a closed cylinder. To check rebound and damp out oscillations a piston is provided in the lower end of this cylinder. If the wheel is pushed upward, it compresses the spring, but the rebound is impeded by a chamber full of glycerin that can escape only through small holes in a ring set in the piston head. As soon as the pressure is removed, the glycerin is returned to the bottom of the chamber by gravity.

"In the mounting of the rear wheels, which is somewhat similar to the front wheel mounting, the unusual feature is that the bevel gear and differential housing are bolted solidly to the rear frame cross member. Since the wheels move up and down while the bevel housing is stationary, two universals are employed in each axle shaft. This design, properly worked out, must develop perfection in riding qualities because unsprung weight is at an absolute minimum."

It is possible, Mr. Blanchard now tells us, to do away with the axle altogether, or at least to combine the spring with it. In the United States an "axleless car" is is now being developed. Unlike the French design just described, leaf springs of a special type are employed. We read:

"The wheels are mounted on the ends of two leaf springs set transversely at the front and at the rear. The springs thus take the place of the axles. The mounting of the rear axle mechanism is similar to that employed in the French car A very light tubular member is used at front and rear to hold the wheels parallel.

"Another special type of leaf spring, developed by an American designer, automatically adjusts itself to the load, so that a car with one passenger will ride as well as it will with seven passengers. The spring is strong enough to withstand any blow, yet delicate enough to produce easy riding. Spring bolts and shackles are eliminated with all their difficulties. Paradoxically, these advantages are obtained by simplifying the construction so that this spring may be made more cheaply than existing types. At first glance it resembles a full elliptic, but further inspection reveals that the usual spring bolts that hold the ends of the elliptic type together are missing. Top and bottom spring units are given a reverse curve and resemble a bow. The ends of the two bows are clamped together, so that as the spring is compressed, the ends simply move farther out, thus making spring bolts or shackles unnecessary. The more the spring is compressed or deflected, the stiffer it becomes, because compression shortens the effective length of the spring. Therefore it is flexible enough to provide easy riding with only the driver in the car, and yet stiff enough when there are several passengers in the car. Similarly, if the wheels strike a severe bump, the spring becomes very short at maximum deflection and thus at the moment of maximum stress the spring is at its strongest point."

EXPORTS LAST JUNE

Exports of automotive products from the United States during June valued approximately $15,063,717.

Cross-Canada Roads Are Bad

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Transcontinental motor car trips nowadays are so common that they do not attract much attention unless there is something out of the ordinary attached to the tour, or where some valuable road data is furnished by the tourists. Modern automobiles of standard make have been perfected to such an extent that all of the unpleasant things which in the early days of motoring made a journey across the ranges of mountain, deserts and long stretches of prairie land a hardship, have been eliminated. That's why so many cars bearing license numbers, of distant states and countries are seen upon our California highways and city streets.

Recently two brothers, J. A. and C. Leonard of Toronto, Canada, made quite an unusual and interesting trip from their home city to San Francisco in a Buick six. After traveling over 5,200 miles without entering a garage for repairs or adjustments of any kind, these two Canadians poked the nose of their Buick into the service department of the Howard Automobile Company just to say "Hello" before starting back home for another 5,000-mile jaunt.

BUCKS MUD

The remarkable part of their trip, according to the Leonards, was the condition of the roads and the manner in which the Buick managed to pull through the deep mud while other makes of automobiles had to spend many days trying to extricate themselves from the hubdeep, sticky mud which blocked the way in Saskatchawan. Here the mud was so deep that the differential and rear tires were buried and the front axle and radiator acted as a battering ram, for the mud just stuck to them and it was simply a case of plowing right through it for over one-half a mile.

The Leonards state that an amusing incident occurred in Vancouver, B. C., where they were informed by the touring bureau of a bad stretch of roadway ahead of them. "When the supposed poor road was reached it was so much superior to the majority of the former roads we had gone over, we thought it was a boulevard," said J. Leonard. "In fact, the very worst roads in California and the Northwestern section of the United States are good compared to the roads that we traveled over in our trip across Canada. During the rainy weather a majority of the dirt roads that we came over were in such shape that if it had not been for the sturdiness and power of the Buick motor, we never would have been able to continue the trip. Many owners of automobiles turned back because their cars became stalled and rather than wait for the weather to clear, decided to return home.

SEE COUNTRY

"Our 5,200 miles took us over a wonderfully scenic portion of the North American continent. Leaving Toronto we toured to London, Port Huron, Mich., and thence to Chicago. From there the Yellowstone trail was followed via St. Paul, Fargo, Moosehead and turning north to Emerson, to Winnipeg and thence through Rat Portage to Yorktown and over to Regina, Moose Jaw and Calgary, from which point we toured down the Pacific highway to California through Washington and Oregon."

The Buick which they drove was one of the McLaughlin-Buick touring cars that are sold in Canada. The chassis are shipped from the Buick Motor Company, while the bodies are constructed by McLaughlin in Canada.

A RUST PREVENTIVE

Metal parts beneath the hood and fenders are prevented from rusting by painting with black enamel.

Willys-Overland Hits High Mark During August

Toledo, O., Saturday, Sept. 9.—The biggest August in the histroy of Willys-Overland, Inc., was recorded when the last car cleared the shipping department out at the big Overland industrial center August 31.

Fourteen thousand and seven Overland and Willys-Knight cars were shipped. The biggest August business recorded previously was in 1917 when 11,718 cars were shipped. August, 1922, deliveries were greater than those in any single month since June, 1920, when 14,033 cars were sent out for delivery to their new owners.

The feature of the August business just delivered is that it by no means represents the capacity of the market. Overland and Willys-Knight dealers are still oversold and clamoring for deliveries.

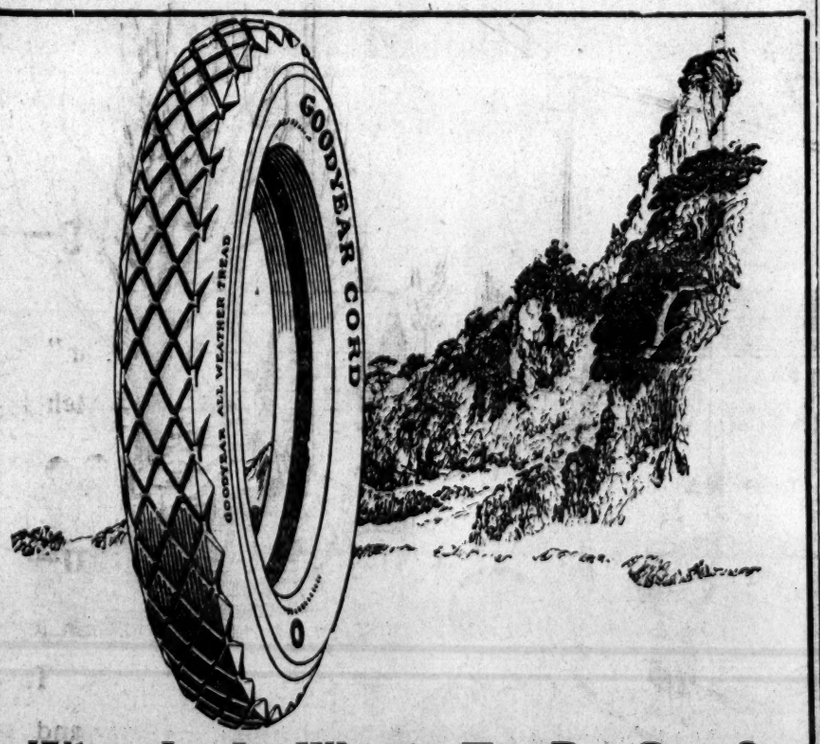
That the pubic demand now felt is the keen and active interest of new car buyers coming into the market daily is made evident by the increasing requirements of dealers for closed cars for winter use. A boatload of 200 Overland and Willys-Knight cars has been shipped to Buffalo. Of these 106 were closed models.

The production department of Willys-Overland, Inc., announces its intention of making all possible provision for a continued brisk demand. There is nothing apparently to indicate that the widespread and enthusiastic popular endorsement of Overland and Willys-Knight cars will cease to be felt even though the automotive industry generally has long since passed that point in the year when normally the demand is at its height.

Of the 14,007 cars shipped last month approximately 20 percent, or 2,800, were 'drive aways.'

Civic Bodies Will Aid Thief Catchers

About 750 Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and trade organisations and about 300 automobile clubs have been nominated as associates of the National Auto Anti-Theft Association. The joint co-operation of all for the enactment of legislation for the more uniform protection of car owners in the various states by concentrated effort carefully directed, on uniform lines, should be productive of good results.



What Is It Worth To Be Sure?

Behind the Goodyear Tire you buy today is a tire-making experience that is perhaps unequaled in all the world.

Over a period of nearly a quarter of a century millions of Goodyear Tires have been put to test by the public.

The reputation that is Goodyear's today could have been won by nothing less than extraordinary quality in Goodyear Tires.

The sales could be the result of nothing else than a product of indubitable worth.

That product has never been so good, never so serviceable as now.

You are sure of utmost mileage, comfort and freedom from trouble when you buy Goodyear Cord Tires.

Yet you get these things in Goodyear Cord Tires for no more than you are asked to pay for many ordinary tires.

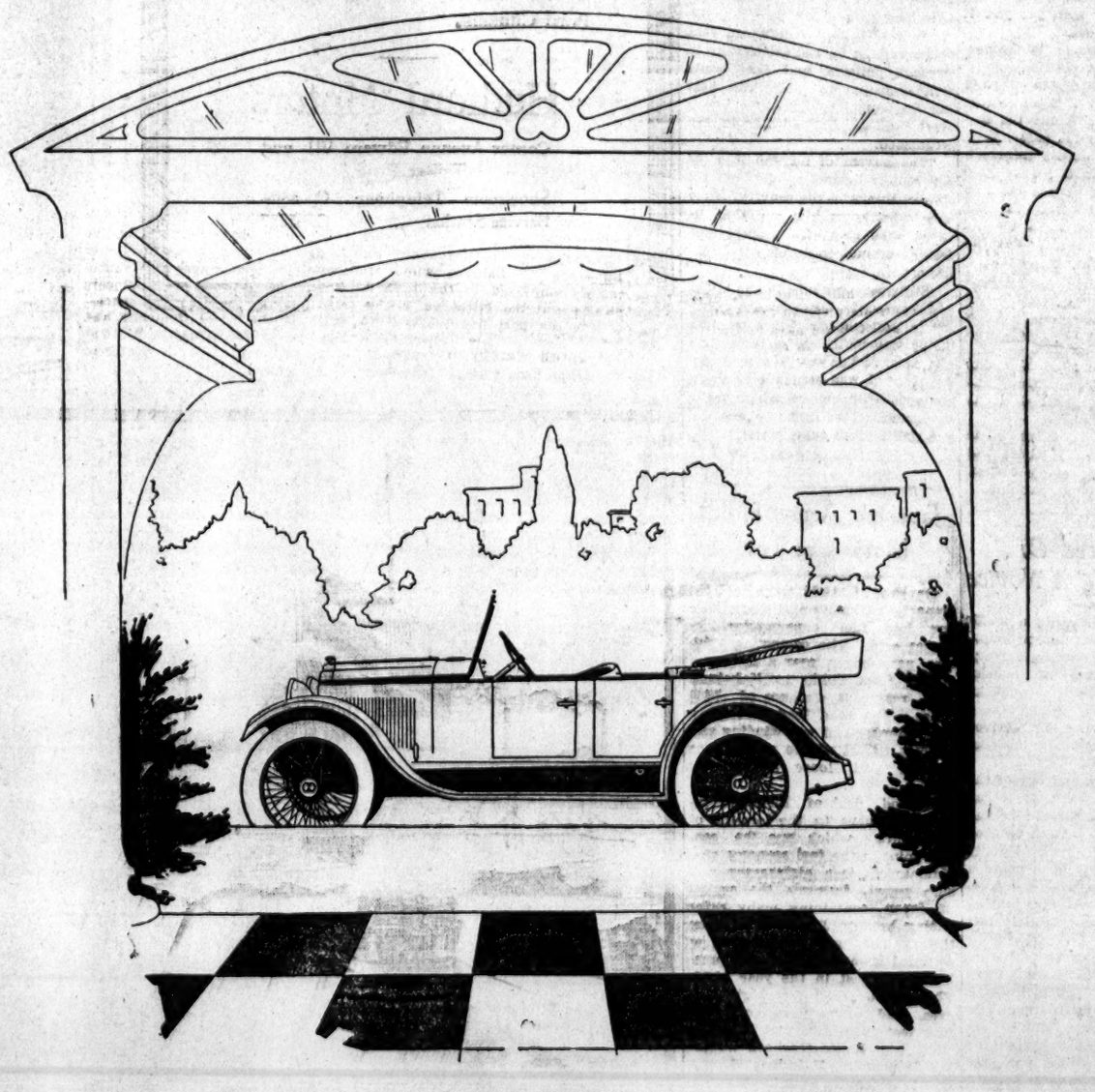
You get them in larger measure now than at any previous time.

You get them at lower cost than ever before.

GOODYEAR

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC.
40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

HUDFORD MOTORS,
602/3 THIBET ROAD,
25 RUE CONTY.



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SHANGHAI

Trucks Used To Help Railroads In U. S. A.

BY ELISHA LEE

(Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad)

Few present-day developments in transportation surpass in importance the rapidly growing use of motor vehicles as common carriers, particularly in the freight service.

Public discussion of the subject, however, often goes astray in dealing with the motor truck exclusively as a rival or competitor of the railroads. The inference seems to be that it can live only on profits taken away from the rail lines and that its future importance to the country must be judged from that aspect.

AID RAILROADS

Personally, I do not subscribe to these views. The importance and value of commercial motor transport to the country as a whole will not lie in menacing or injuring the railroads, but in the extent to which it is capable of aiding them to greater usefulness by assisting in the improvement of their indispensable public service and in the solution of their problems of operation and earnings.

The railroads are evolving into wholesale transportation machines. They are becoming more and more adapted to the handling of goods and commodities in bulk—to the movement of full carloads and long trains. This development is a natural response to the needs of a country having such enormous quantities of freight to transport over such vast distances. The railroads still do a great deal of purely retail business. Some of it perhaps pays its way, but much of it unquestionably entails a loss, either directly or by reason of the bulk traffic which it crowds out.

MANY SMALL LOADS

This is particularly true of less than carload freight. In the immediate vicinity of all our highly developed industrial and commercial communities an immense amount of such traffic originates. A large portion of it moves only a few miles, but in its handling we are obliged to employ the most costly and overworked facilities the railroads own, viz., their yards and terminals in the great centers of industry and population. As every one knows, the increasing expense of constructing, maintaining and operating such terminal facilities has become one of the greatest problems of railroad financing, while nearly every period of railroad congestion has had its principal cause in terminal overcrowding.

Here is a real opportunity for the motor truck to demonstrate its utility upon a true economic basis.

Corner Cutter A Poor Driver

If you cut corners in the city, or cross intersecting streets at greater speed than the law allows, you are breaking the law and the coppers will get you if you don't watch out.

There is no sense in deliberately breaking the law.

It is just as easy to turn a square corner as to dash across without looking and cut the corner, and a whole lot safer. It is dangerous to go across intersecting streets too fast. You gain probably a tenth of a second in time, and it takes six of the crossings, to make up a second that you count wasted, but no one is in such a hurry as that.

If more of us drove with care and caution and tried to save time by avoiding arrest, driving would be safer for every one who handles a motor vehicle.

The traffic officers of the city are an efficient organisation, and they are doing a great deal to make driving safer.

The best way to drive is to handle your car as if there was a traffic officer at every corner. Then you will have no trouble.

'Rick' Accused Of Being A Novice

Two cars were staging a traffic duel on one of Detroit's principal thoroughfares. One was a rickety, out-of-date machine of ancient Ford cintage, carrying two husky young men. The other was a snappy new touring car, driven by a dignified appearing business man.

They bantered in and out of the surging throng of cars, jockeying each other for position behind halted street cars. Both seemed to be enjoying the duel. Finally the dignified young man made a spurt, dashed in between the fleeting Ford and a street car, jumped into the lead and immediately lost his foemen.

Several miles later he pulled up to the curb. Unnoticed the Ford drove up alongside and in a rough voice the driver fairly shouted: "Say, cowboy, why don't you learn to drive before trying to speed? The next time you try any racetrack stuff with me I'll ram you," and then he was on his way.

The dignified man laughed heartily.

He was Eddie Rickenbacker, former speedway star, ace of air aces and designer and builder of the car which bears his name, a model of which he was driving.

Eight Wins In Pikes Peak Run

The clean-cut victory of the Wills Sainte Claire in the annual Pikes Peak hill climb was not unexpected by the local Wills enthusiasts, as this snappy car has been cleaning up generally in mountain tests of this kind throughout the country.

The car used was a stock Wills, and this car stood out in competition with all the specials that competed. The Wills Sainte Claire was one of the sensations of this test for the tremendous power it displayed, its great pickup and the way it held the turns at sixty miles per hour.

AUTO IN COLLEGE

Motor vehicles are used for many agricultural purposes at the University of Missouri.

New Owner To Develop Cars

Now that Charles M. Schwab, well-known steel magnate, is at the head of the Stutz Company, great things are looked for from this leader in industry.

"Schwab has announced that there will be no radical change in present policies, and that Stutz will continue to make the best car the company can build," says Bert Latham, Stutz dealer in San Francisco.

"The advent of Schwab into the automobile busines is one of the newest things in the country. Many men who know him say that he never take hold of a property unless he intends to develop it to the utmost.

"Stutz cars are built in one of the best equipped plants in the country in Indianapolis. Since the new motor was built, the company has had marked success. The new motor plant is a four-cylinder motor, equipped with devices which make it economical on gasoline and oil and still deliver great power."

Japanese Army Holds Motor Car Test

On May 11, 1922 were held the important Japanese military tests for low fuel consumption by motor cars. The competing vehicles were driven over a measured course from Tokio to Makakura and return, a distance of 76½ miles. The road lead through a hilly country and was winding and narrow. Most of the way it was covered with loose gravel and stones.

A good deal of historical interest attaches to the locality of Kamakura, which was the control point in the fuel economy run. Kamakukra is a picturesque seaside resort, formerly the capital of Japan, containing many ruins dating back to Japanese medieval times. The great Daibutsu, or collossal bronze Buddha at Kamakura, was cast in the year 1252. This figure is 50 feet high. Its eyes, said to be pure gold, are four feet in width, and it has a silver boss in its forehead weighing 30 pounds. It is located on a slight elevation and is crowned with pine trees of great age.

A four cylinder Buick car entered in the military competition had only been unboxed a few days before the test, and practically no time was had to limber it up and tune it properly. Despite this fact, the four-cylinder Buick registered the lowest fuel consumption of any of the eleven American entries, and was only surpassed in this respect by three cars of much smaller horse-power one of them being a "Jinrickshawette" with a two-cylinder engine.

The fuel record of the Buick four-cylinder car was 18.08 miles per American gallon. For a new and unlimbered car, this was an excellent showing, especially considering the fact that the road from Tokio to Kamakura during the tests was crowded with rickshaws, push carts, pedestrians and playing children, not to mention a good sprinkling of live stock chickens and dogs.

FIGHTS FOR ROADS

In South America the Touring Club Argentino is trying to obtain legal sanction on the projects of better roads. Among these projects is the construction of 106,875 miles of roads, which, if sanctioned, will require $12,730,000 annually for highway construction.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

And remember—the lowest first cost, the lowest upkeep and the highest resale value of any motor car ever built.

Tls. 1500

Unequaled in Value

Equipped with Electric Starting and Lighting System, demountable rims, extra rim and non-skid tires all around—the Ford Sedan at Tls. 1,500 is the greatest motor car value ever produced—an enclosed car of comfort, convenience and beauty. Reasonably prompt delivery. Terms if desired.

Inspect our special roadster and enclosed bodies built on the sturdy Ford Chassis.

Hudford Motors

Corner Avenue Edward VII and Thibet Road

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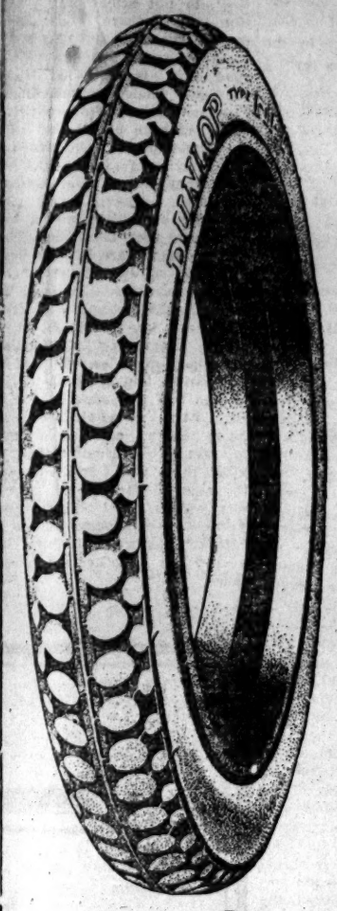

The great preponderance of Dunlop Tyres fitted to Cars in Shanghai gives unique significance to this fact.

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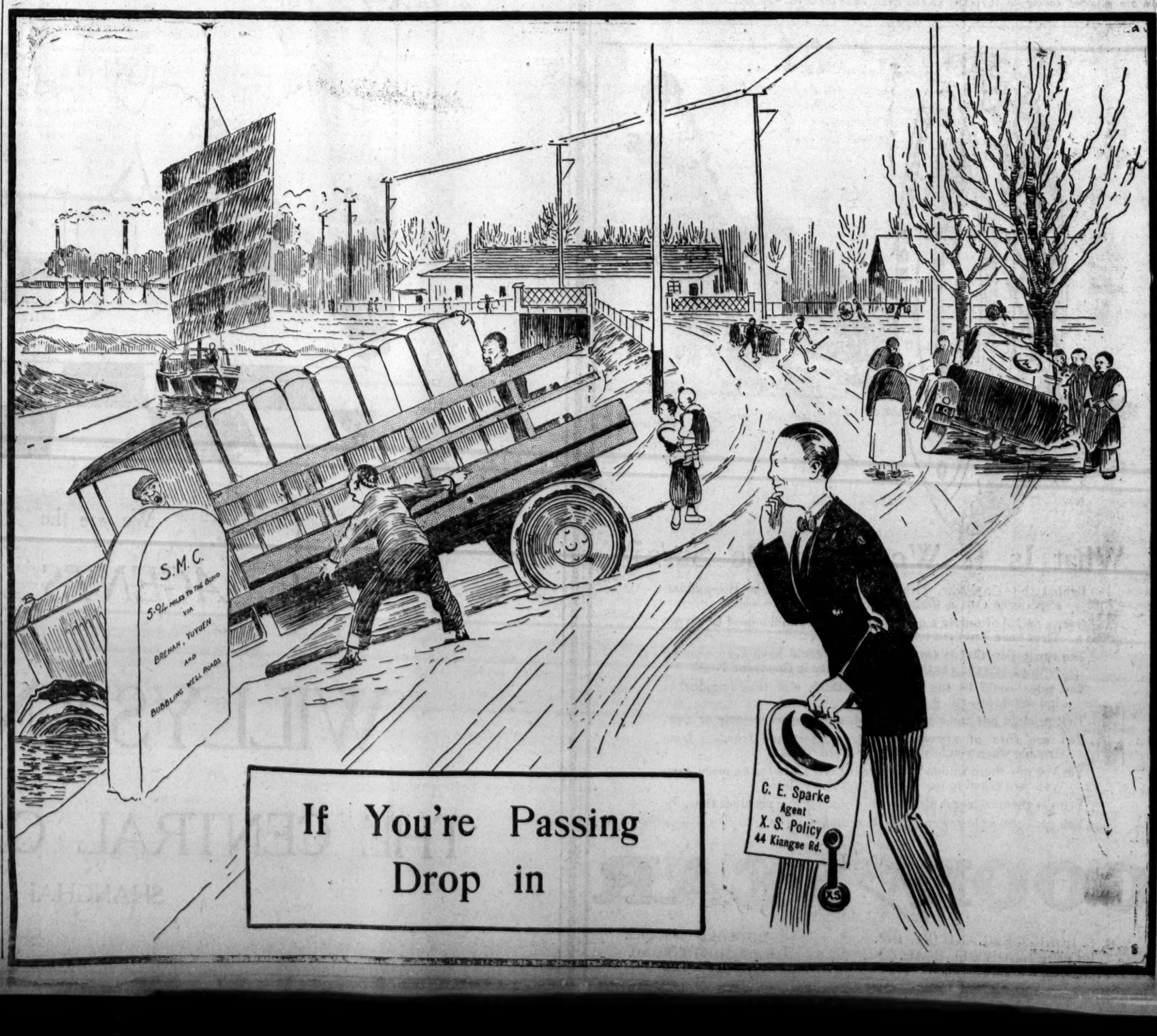


If You're Passing Drop in

China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1922

CONTENDERS IN COMING BIG RACES FLASH INTO FORM ON SHANGHAI COURSE

Mr. A. N. Dallas Rides Salvation To Victory By Neck Over Old Bill With Mr. Springfield Up, With Nationalist Taking Third Place

Salvation—Old Bill — Nationalist—Crowborough—Castle Sycee and perhaps one or two other ponies flashed into prominence at yesterday's race meeting at the Shanghai course as outstanding contenders in the coming big Fall races that are to be staged in the first week in November. Another day of sunshine was vouchsafed for yesterday's racing, which was the fifth extra meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, and a throng that comfortably filled all the stands was out. The course was hard and fast and while some spectacular contests developed the times recorded all were well below track records.

Old Bill, Champions winner of other years was out for the first time this season with Mr. Springfield up and though race followers rallied to the Campox colors and put Old Bill into the place of favorite in the sixth race—a mile and a quarter—the pony was nosed out in a finish that brought all onlookers to their feet.

SALVATION COMES BACK

Salvation, which made little or no showing last week at Kiangwan and which was ridden yesterday by Mr. A. N. Dallas, won the race in a wonderful burst of speed in the stretch and as Salvation and Old Bill flashed past the judges, seemingly neck and neck, Old Bill showed that he was wholeheartedly determined in the contest when he snapped with flashing teeth at the dun pony racing beside him. In this race Nationalist fulfilled expectations, having been played as third choice. Mr. Liddell rode the pony.

The one big upset of the day was provided in the fifth race when Mr. Rea rode the pony Wild West in to victory by a neck over Florina, which was ridden by Mr. Heard.

Sir John, ridden by Mr. Knoll had been pegged as favorite in this race, but failed to show. Trylle II, ridden by Mr. Bauld, also had been favored for place, but third place in the race was taken by Shake Down, ridden by Mr. Maitland. The payment on Wild West for win went to $180.10.

In the one hurdle race of the program, the first event, Mr. Henry Morriss rode the veteran Petersfield to an easy victor, taking the race from Liability, ridden by Mr. Hitch by many lengths. Silvaplana, ridden by Mr. Greig, took third place.

Some little excitement was provided in the final sprint race when The Copper Bird bolted as the fourteen ponies were facing the starter. Leaping sideways the pony broke through the fence unseating Mr. A. V. White who was thrown over the pony's head and then miraculously escaped being badly trampled. It was stated that though he was badly shaken up Mr. White escaped serious injury. Carlington, ridden by Mr. Liddell took this race by a narrow margin from Zaandam, ridden by Mr. Heard. Zenda with Mr. Moller up finished third. Starland had been favorite.

THE SUMMARIES

The summaries follow:

1.—The Calais Hurdle Race.—For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per Scale. Winners of a Hurdle Race during 1922, 5 lbs. extra. About One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Morriss' Petersfield, (Morriss) .....159—1
Mr. Risk's Liability, (Hitch) .....150—2
Mr. F. S. Gibbing's Silvaplana, (Grieg) ...166—3

Won by: many lengths; many lengths.

Time: 3:33 3-5.

Also ran: Attention (Bowling), The Bandit (Maitland), The Brigand (Rea), Altcar (Beith), Pastures New (Harper), Arlington, (Springfield), and The Fieldfare, (Pollock).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $5.30; Place 1st $5.80; 2nd $14.60; 3rd $9.80.

Members' Sweep: 1st 590, 2nd 308, 3rd 368; Unplaced 603, 450, 535, 517, 424, 226, 597.

2—The Marseilles Plate.—For China Ponies. Half Mile.

Messrs. Fay & Seth's Christmas Gift (Heard) ..151—1
Mr. Gilpin's Sir Colin (Knoll) .....143—2
Mr. R. W. Wingrove's One-of-Them (Maitland) .....148—3

Won by ½ length; a neck.

Time: 58 1-5.

Also ran: The Heron (Crokam), Victoria (Bauld), Jason (A. N. Dallas), Zenda (Moller), Twenty-Two Carat (O' Brien), Greyhound (Springfield), Guise (Krogseth), Bayeroft (Liddell), Sovereign Dahlia (R. S. Dallas), Benz (Vida), Oxus (Grieg), Girondin (Rea) and Seafield (Harper).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win $8.40; Place 1st $7.20, 2nd $11.40; 3rd $26.30.

Members' Sweep: 1st 283; 2nd 120; 3rd 165. Unplaced: 460, 150, 49, 159, 444, 148, 574, 154, 494, 569, 5, 67, 604.

3.—The Paris Handicap.—A Handicap for China Ponies that have never started in a flat Race prior to 1st July, 1921, and that have started in at least Two flat Races during 1922. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Cemos' chesnut Crow-Borough, M. O. Springfield .....158—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' gray Patsfield, H. E. Morriss .....161—2
Mr. Day's White Reorganisation, A. N. Dallas .....161—3

Also ran: Larceny (Maitland, 148) The Oof Bird (Vida, 150) Chatsfield (Knoll, 147) Roman Pride (Moller, 162) Fieldcraft (Liddell 153) Nordborg (Crokam, 152.)

Won by four lengths; three lengths.

Time—3: 17 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For win $8.80, Place 1st $5.80, 2nd $8.80, 3rd 8.20.

Members' Sweep First, 181; Second, 522; Third, 116; Un-

(Continued on Page 2)

American School Sports

Owing to the departure of the American destroyer fleet, the American School will be unable to play any of the matches which it was hoped could be arranged with the gobs. The football squad, which is numbering close to 40 in the daily workouts, will therefore be divided into two main squads with a practice team for each, and will stage a series of pitched battles to bring the stars into relief, and to determine the players who will be sent into the first varsity games, which, by the way, will probably be played with a light Shanghai eleven in a couple of weeks.

The school team will be strengthened by the arrival of Ravan, a new man who has just come out from the States, and looks good for center. He is a big fellow, and should add strength and snap to the light line.

The American School will not enter a senior team in the Carlyle competition, owing to the inevitable conflicts with football and basketball. With the new sport in full swing, soccer has little attraction for the American boys, who prefer the tingle of the line plunge to the slower struggle of a soccer game. However, it is possible that a team of the younger boys, who are excluded from American football by their lack of weight, will enter the Junior league and compete against the Public, Hanbury, and St. Xavier's elevens.

Harriers To Meet Tuesday Evening

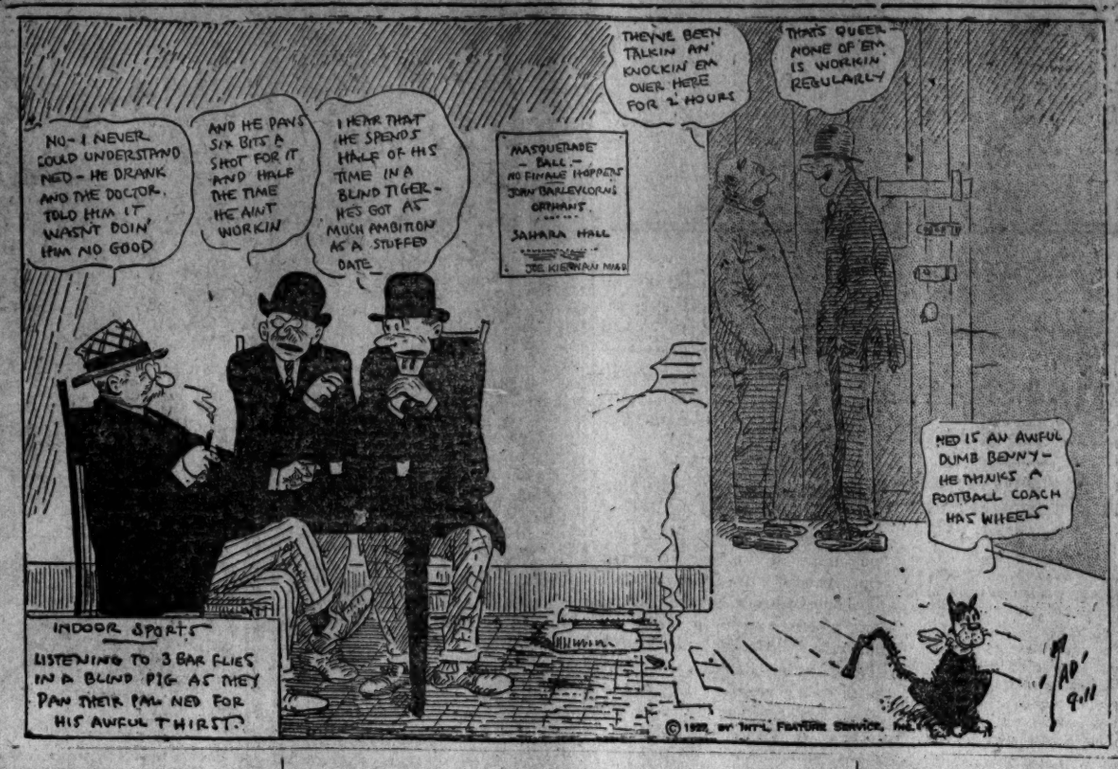
The annual meeting of the members of the Shanghai Harriers Club will take place at the Rowing Club on Tuesday night at 8.30 o'clock when the prizes will be distributed which were won during the past season. Mr. H. D. Rodger will preside.

The Harriers will start the season next Saturday with some trial runs after which the cross country season will be commenced in earnest with a lot of new runners joining up this season.

All the Harriers best short distance men Seredkin, Marshall, Guterries and Reneman are showing good form and will be heard of in the 100 and 440 yards Shanghai Championship at the Police Games. Seredkin is the holder of the former while Reneman holds the latter title. A few smart novices are also out on the track and will give a good account of themselves.

George Rose, J. L. Mears and Wilson, with many others are fit for the cross country season.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


NO- I NEVER COULD UNDERSTAND NED - HE DRANK AND THE DOCTOR TOLD HIM IT WASN'T DOIN' HIM NO GOOD
AND HE PAYS SIX BITS A SHOT FOR IT AND HALF THE TIME HE AIN'T WORKIN
I HEAR THAT HE SPENDS HALF OF HIS TIME IN A BLIND TIGER - HE'S GOT AS MUCH AMBITION AS A STUFFED DATE
THEY'VE BEEN TALKIN AN' KNOCKIN EM OVER HERE FOR 2 HOURS
THAT'S QUEER - NONE OF EM IS WORKIN REGULARLY
MASQUERADE - BALL - NO FINALE HOPPEN JOHN BARLEYCORN, ORPHANS
SAHARA HALL
JOE KIERNAN MGR
HED IS AN AWFUL DUMB BENNY - HE THINKS A FOOTBALL COACH HAS WHEELS
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO 3 BAR FLIES IN A BLIND PIG AS THEY PAN THEIR PAL NED FOR HIS AWFUL THIRST
TAD 9.11
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ENTRIES FOR FALL RACES NOT QUITE UP TO LAST YEAR

BY THE TOUT

Now that the entries have closed for the above meeting, to take place commencing on November 6, and the names of the ponies in training are known, I hope from this time forth to be able to give your readers some information of the merits and demerits of the griffins and old timers during the training.

The entries are a little disappointing as compared with last Autumn, and the fees are about Tls. 900 less. In going over them, I noticed that Captain Bahnson's stable is not entered. I presume it's because the owner is still rusticating in Peking, or is it that someone in authority here has slipped up, or troubled with the slows.

I was much astonished to find that 48 subs have been entered. Respecting these, when they made their first appearance, 110 were subscribed for, I believe, there was a general furore from prospective owners that they were big upstanding lot and in fine condition. After six weeks' keep, most of these owners are lamenting their fate and are sorry that they ever subscribed to such a miserable lot. In my opinion, with the exception of say half a dozen, the rest could not do better than 1.44 for ¾ mile, if they were trained for months and months. In fact, you could kick your hat round the course faster than some of them could gallop.

As to the griffins there is a great scarcity of them, and nearly all are kept-over ones and of moderate quality. I have not seen enough of the newly imported ones to form an opinion.

As to the old ponies, I don't think we have ever seen a better or more classy lot entered for anyone meeting. There are several champion winners entered, including importations from Kiangwan, and what with Old Bill, Maresfield, The Hawk, Shenkoland, Salvation, The Oriole, Nationalist, Silver Streak, Columbia and Skycraper, we should have a really grand champion. The winners will be extremely lucky, for all of the above are capable of carrying off the chief event.

I hope in course of time, now that the ponies will be 'clocked,' to give you the times and some remarks as to how they are getting along.

Musketry Class Honors Leighton

A very pleasing ceremony took place Friday at the S. V. C. Canteen, where the members of the 1922 Musketry instructors class presented Corps Sgt. Major Leighton with an illuminated address and a suitably inscribed silver cigar box as a token of their appreciation of the interest and patience Sgt. Major Leighton took with their musketry instruction. 2nd-Lieut. M. F. Leitao made the presentation in the name of the musketry instructors.

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

THE SELECTION

(The Shanghai Cricket Team to battle against Hongkong is now being picked and will sail south in the near future.)

It was in the years long past, and in this Oriental Hub,
That they formed an institution called the Shanghai Cricket Club,
They were natives of a country where, with pardonable pride,
They rejoiced to play the game at which you cannot put on side.
If their style of playing cricket was irregular and rash,
And with mighty little science—they had heaps and heaps of dash.
They have left us a pavilion where we fight their battles o'er,
And we hope to beat Hongkong as they did in the days of yore.
Now we're picking an eleven, who will shortly travel South,
That will try to win with bat and ball and not—like some—with mouth.
But although it isn't certain who these gallant lads will be,
Let us look at each of those we hope will be a certainty.

* * *

Two are long and wily bowlers who have earned no end of fame—
And the skipper should be Billings, and O'Hara second name.
They should make a grand attack, for both are very fit and deft,
The first bowls with his right arm, and the second has a left.
Then if Clive Brook isn't round again within the next few weeks,
We shall have a bat and wicket keeper in the vet., "Steve" Deeks.
I must put another foot in when I write the line for Torry,
For if he hits and bowls in form—"Say, fellers, we should worry!"
Then we have a batsman-bowler who fields anything in reach,
He's favorite with the ladies—you've guessed right—'tis Donald Leach.
There's another fine all-rounder who can cut, drive, glide and biff,
And his best pals call him "Willie" and others call him "Cliff."
He did wonders up in Hankow even though we didn't win,
What he has to tell of Widdup, man, would make a wild cat grin.
There are others we will hear about and Hayward should be one,
He's a stylist in his batting and has hit up many a run.

* * *

When the team has all been chosen and they're on the Hongkong ground,
In our minds we'll watch their efforts and will wish we were around,
We will follow every action from the first ball to the tub,
When they've started operations 'gainst the Hongkong Cricket Club.

* * *

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

Thanks to the energy of the local branch of the Navy League and the kindness of Lieut. S. King-Hall, R. N., of H.M.S. Durban we are to be treated to a lecture next Tuesday afternoon which surpasses in interest anything of the kind that we have had for many a long day. Most of us can carry our minds back to that Saturday afternoon some years ago when the news was flashed here that a big battle had taken place at Jutland. The cables brought us all the bad news and gave us nothing of the good. We had to wait forty-eight weary hours to know what the British Grand Fleet had done. It came, and with it relief.

Now we are privileged to hear a man tell the story of that battle and to illustrate it with special and authentic pictures. Lieut. King-Hall is well qualified for the work. He went through that battle. He was on the Southampton, the Flagship of the Second Light Cruiser Squadron. He was in the very thick of it and saw with his own eyes the wreckage that the German guns had wrought on his own boat. The lecturer also brings to bear on the lecture a gift for descriptive narrative. He holds the Gold Medal for lecturing which was presented to him by the United Services Institute.

Just before the great story is told a movie gazette of interest will be screened and both for this and the lecture that is to follow the public are particularly asked to be punctual. There is nothing so distracting to a speaker, with his heart in his subject, and to an audience, with their interest aroused, as to have people groping about for their seats.

The British Consul General, Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., will introduce the lecturer.

Children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the house. The takings will be given over to those places where funds are needed for British Bluejackets.

N.B. The performance begins at 5:30 p.m. sharp.

* * *

SUZANNE AT THE VICTORIA

Tomorrow and Tuesday another opportunity will be given to tennis devotees to see that wonder woman of the game—Suzanne Lenglen—at the Victoria. Two big houses have already watched with keen interest her work on the screen, and have wondered at her extraordinary activity and perfect grace in movement. Parts of the film are slowed down so that every action can be followed. As one of the captions of the pictures says "Follow the eyes." Intense concentration on the ball and the tactics of her opponent leaves one with the impression that she must hypnotise.

* * *

TOM JONES

The A.D.C. committee have definitely decided that the first offering that the Club will present in its practically new theater will be the opera "Tom Jones." No date can be announced at present. Rehearsals are already in progress with some of the principals, and chorus arrangements will be shortly forthcoming. Mr. Rex. Wingrove and Mr. Jack Raynes

(Continued on Page 2)

PACIFIC COAST TO HAVE HIGH GRADE FOOTBALL TEAMS

(China Press Service)

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Football of a better brand than ever will be played on the Pacific Coast this fall, according to gridiron chiefs and observers. All agree that the season promises to the greatest in the athletic history of the far west.

Two teams, the University of Idaho and the University of Southern California, will play in the Pacific Coast Conference for the first time this season, they having been added to the circuit last winter. The other six conference schools are the University of Washington, University of California, Stanford University, Universty of Oregon, Washington State College and the Oregon Agricultural College.

Most of the conference teams this year are "pointed" for California. California has gone undefeated for two seasons but this year loses its veteran line from tackle to tackle and one star halfback. Andy Smith, the Bear coach, however, is confident that he will have a powerful eleven. "Brick" Muller, all-American end last year, is one of the stars who will be back.

The other teams are being strengthened. Stanford has introduced the Glenn Warner coaching "system," with Andy Kerr, a Warner student, doing the coaching and promising a strong fighting eleven. Washington, with new material and better coaching, hopes to regain the place it held in the football sun when Gilmour Dobie piloted the team through a victorious decade. Oregon thinks it will have the greatest team since it defeated Pennsylvania and lost to Harvard by a lone point several years ago. Washington State has eleven veterans back. The Oregon Aggies and U.S.C. have as yet made no claims while Idaho, the stranger, looks like a dark horse.

Outside of the conference some hard battles are anticipated. One will be played Thanksgiving Day between St. Mary's College and Santa Clara University, two ancient California foes who broke apart ten years ago and who were brought together again only this season. Competition will be keen in the Southern California Conference and the Northwest Conference.

C. H. Bhoora Goes To India; Loss To Sports Felt Here

Sporting circles in Shanghai have sustained a great loss through the departure on the steamer Nanking of Mr. C. H. Bhoora. He is travelling as far as Hongkong on that steamer and will tranship there and proceed to Calcutta. Mr. Bhoora has intimated that he is leaving Shanghai for good, and if so his absence from the cricket field will be felt greatly, especially by the Parsee C. C. Mr. Bhoora has been a resident of Shanghai for about five years.

DR. O'HARA TAKES SEVEN WICKETS FOR ONLY 68 RUNS

A two days Interport trial match was arranged to take place on the Shanghai Cricket Club's ground beginning yesterday afternoon, but owing to the paucity of players two representative sides could not be obtained. However two elevens were got up captained by Billings and Dr. O'Hara.

Billings' team batted first and collected 187 runs against their opponents 31 for five wickets. O'Hara was in form and took no less than 7 wickets for 68 runs, doing the lion's share of the work; bowling the first over he remained bowling throughout the innings. Billings and Wilson, a favorite pair, bowled unchanged against O'Hara's XI taking 5 wickets between them for 31 runs.

The batting on both sides lacked initiative, Leslie being the only man to make anything of a score. Going in 5th on the list he made 73 runs though being missed a couple of times.

The weather was ideal. Billings' side opened with Clifford and Divecha who started well. When 50 went up for the loss of no wickets things began to look interesting, but the partnership was broken when Clifford was caught out by Simpson off O'Hara.

Leach and Willis followed, making 4 each. Leslie went in and was the only standby of his side; wickets fell in quick succession, each batsman came in to partner Leslie for a few overs before he fell. Billings who made 13 helped to make a stand but Simpson parted this partnership as he did the first, catching Billings off a ball of Hansell's. Barnes who went in next to last was as usual not out and the innings closed for 187 runs. Barnes should have a good average this season, though perhaps a trifle misleading. Hansell was the only other bowler to meet with any success, taking 2 wickets for 39.

It was rather late in the day when O'Hara's side commenced their inning. Deeks and Middleton opened against Billings and Wilson who remained unchanged till stumps were drawn.

Steve was the only batsman who opposed the attack for any length of time. His solid defence was invaluable, but the other wickets fell quickly. Middleton and Bailey both returned without adding to the score. Norman made 3 before being caught by Willis off Billings, and Allison was caught by Bell off Wilson for 7.

G. M. BILLINGS' TEAM

W. C. G. Clifford, c. Simpson, b. O'Hara	39
M. J. Divecha, st. Deeks, b. O'Hara	37
D. W. Leach, l.b.w., b. Hansell	4
A. J. Willis, c. Hansell, b. O'Hara	4
A. H. Leslie, b. O'Hara	73
C. E. Ollerdessen, b. O'Hara	5
T. W. R. Wilson, st. Deeks, b. O'Hara	3
R. D. Bell, b. O'Hara	8
G. M. Billings, c. Simpson, b. Hansell	13
E. G. Barnes, not out	1
L. Goldman, c. Allison, b. Bailey	1
Extras	10
Total	187

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Hara	22	3	68	7
Allison	9	0	44	0
Hansell	9.2	1	39	2
Bailey	5	0	26	0

DR. O'HARA'S TEAM

Deeks, b. Wilson	12
Middleton, b. Wilson	0
Bailey, b. Billings	0
Norman, c. Willis, b. Billings	3
Allison, c. Bell, b. Wilson	7
O'Hara, did not bat	
Foster "	
Bathurst "	
Harder "	
Extra	9
5 wickets Total	31

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Billings	7	4	12	2
Wilson	7	2	19	3

SAYS "BUGS" Baer: CAN'T FOOL A HOSS FLY

They Always Pick Out The Winner Before The Race Starts

Saratoga is a closed book in bankruptcy. All the boys are home whose feet held out.

There was one funny angle we spotted up there. It is some beautiful place, with lawns, elms and splendid horticultural garbage.

The hosses are saddled for the next race under stylish elm trees. The owners perch on white enamelled benches while their trainers polish up the hosses. Beautiful women lounge around with lorgnettes aimed liked periscopes at defenseless passenger boats.

Crowds mill around the favorites. These would be five hundred track beezles around one of Whitney's favorites.

Under another loose elm tree about four hundred unclassified bugs would be poking their eyes at the second choice from Madden's oat harem.

A little distance further and three hundred of the bookies pets would gaze in dish-faced wonder at another favorite from Sinclair's hay bazaar.

So on, and down, until there would be about ten morbid cuff betters squinting in solemn disgust at a hoss that was just entered to make it a quorum.

But, there wouldn't be anybody at all around the Hoss than was going to win the race.

Nope. Nobody but a big hoss fly.

Hoss just stood there like a roach under a sink. The hoss fly would buzz around biting him on the back.

And that fly would keep biting until that hoss won the race.

So, don't pick winners by the crowds that gather around before the race.

Bet on a hermit horse that has got a big hoss fly to bite him and give him something to run about.

50 Or 60 Nations In Next Olympiad

Between fifty and sixty nations, the greatest number in the history of the Olympiad, will compete in the 1924 Olympic games in Paris, Allan H. Muhr, secretary of the international Olympic committee said upon his arrived in New York on the steamship Paris with the French Davis cup team of which he is captain.

Both the Far East and South America will be represented, giving the next Olympic the most world-wide aspect it ever has had, Mr. Muhr said.

Harlequins Change To Hockey Club

The Harlequins became the Shanghai Hockey Club Friday night when action to change the name was taken at the annual general meeting held in the Kalee Hotel.

Officials of the new club were elected as follows: President, Captain E. I. M. Barrett. Vice-President, Mr. J. L. Beaumont: Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. P. H. Cobb: Captain Mr. W. S. Harvie: Vice-Captain Mr. H. J. Faers; Committee, Messrs. H. M. Mann, and E. H. Parrot.

Battling Siki Not Going To America

(French Wireless)

Paris, Oct. 13.—It is stated authoritatively here that Battling Siki, who recently defeated Carpentier for the light heavyweight championship of the world, will in all probability not go to the United States.

It is believed that the arrangements for fights with American aspirants have temporarily fallen through and until new proposals are made, Siki will rest on his laurels recently won.

TENNIS FINAL DELAYED

Because of the illness of Mrs. C. D. Pearson, one of the contenders, the final in the tournament for the ladies' singles championship of Shanghai scheduled for yesterday at the British Country Club was postponed.

Secretary M. B. Brown of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association said yesterday that the postponement was indefinite but due announcement of the date for the final will be made.

Mrs. Pearson was to have played Mrs. W. Hicks for the title.

PEKING TENNIS RESULTS

(Chuna Mei Service)

Peking, Oct. 11.—In the final of the Handicap Tennis Tournament held by the Peking Club, Chase beat Bullard yesterday 6-4 and 7-5.

Contenders In Coming Big Races Flash Into Form On Shanghai Course

(Continued from Page 1)

placed, 524, 128, 788, 620, 193, 536.

4.—**The Versailles Stakes**—For China Ponies. Ponies—Excepting Winners of the Griffins or Maiden Stakes, all other Classic Winners barred. One Mile.

	lbs.
Messrs. N. L. Sparke and George Wilson's ches. Castle Sycee (Pollock)	151—1
Mr. Jeromi's bay Scesaplana (Wuilleumier)	152—2
Mr. C. R. Burkill's grey Free and Easy (Maitland)	156—3

Won by a head, a length and a half.

Time: 2:08 3-5.

Also ran: Miserrimus Doleful (Elliot), Speyside (Liddell), Bindle (Bauld), White Cloud (White), The Dandy Bird (Heard), Tommy Lad (Crokam), and Lichfield, (R. S. Dallas).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $10.20; Place 1st $6.60; 2nd $13.20; 3rd $3.50.

Members' Sweep: 1st 377, 2nd 315, 3rd 98. Unplaced: 733, 397, 196, 276, 372, 271 and 602.

5.—**The Nice Selling Race.**—For all China Ponies. Winner to be sold for Tls. 600. If entered to be sold for Tls. 400, allowed 5 lbs; for Tls. 300, allowed 10 lbs. One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Messrs. N. L. Sparke and D. Brand's bay Wild West (Rea)	137—1
Mr. J. L. de Zutter's p'bald Florina (Heard)	149—2
Mr. Powhattan's ches. Shakedown (Maitland)	138—3

Won by a neck, a head.

Time: 2:44 2-5.

Also ran: Yanish (O'Brien), Arlington (Springfield), Trylle II (Bauld), Monsoon (Krogseth), Inniskilling (Vida), Sir John (Knoll) and Tangiers (Liddell).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $180.10; Place 1st $41.80; 2nd $13.10; 3rd 21.70.

Members' Sweep: 1st 578, 2nd 592, 3rd 165. Unplaced: 725, 322, 238, 882, 614, 259 and 860.

6.—**The Auteuil Handicap, A Class.**—For all China Ponies Lowest weight not less than 140 lbs. One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's dun Salvation (A. N. Dallas)	149—1
Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill (Springfield)	155—2
Mr. William McBain's grey Nationalist (Liddell)	155—3

Won by a head, a length and a half.

Time: 2:40 1-5.

Also ran: Skyscraper (Crokam), The Knat (Moon), Sceptic Dahlia (Moller), Rouble (Bauld), Guldborg (Maitland), Ajax (Heard) and Lusterio (Knoll).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $21.10; Place 1st $7.20; 2nd $6.10; 3rd $8.60.

Members' Sweep: 1st 928, 2nd 511, 3rd 186. Unplaced: 390, 245, 437, 795, 772, 372 and 768.

7.—**The Auteuil Handicap, B Class.** For all China Ponies. Lowest weight not less than 140 lbs. One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Robson's ches Harbin, (Knoll)	147—1
Mr. Birdrake's grey Seabird, (Crokam)	155—2
Mr. William McBain's bay Patapouff, (Springfield)	152—3

Won by: a head, a short head.

Time: 2:42 4-5.

Also ran: White Poppy (White), Inveravon (Moon), Henry VIII (Bauld), Standlight (Moller), Sunblaze (Liddell), Barrhill (Heard), Last Call III (Maitland), Kempston (Harper), Mountebank (Bowling), Pilgrim (Greig).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $81.30; Place 1st $11.60; 2nd $11.10; 3rd $9.20.

Members' Sweep: 1st 411, 2nd 767, 3rd 863. Unplaced: 740, 952, 839, 613, 461, 103, 141, 900, 884, 1020.

8.—**The Boulogne Cup.**—For China Ponies that started in any event at either the 4th or 5th Extra Race Meetings, 1922, and that have not won at same. Three Quarter of a Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Liddell's grey Carlington, (Liddell)	157—1
Messrs. J. Spunt and N. W. Hickling's grey Zaandam, (Heard)	150—2
Mr. Toeg's grey Zenda, (Moller)	157—3

Won by: a half length, short head.

Time: 1:31 4-5.

Also ran: Starland (A. N. Dallas), St. Lawrence (Bauld), The Copper Bird (White), Cape Horn (Knoll), Moonlighter (Moon), Retentive (Crokam), Grey Bowler (Harper), Carbon (Maitland), Greyhound (Springfield), Chatsfield (Bowling) and St. Paul's (Vida).

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, $26.50; Place 1st $10.20; 2nd $13.80; 3rd $45.30.

Members' Sweep: 1st 605; 2nd 845; 3rd 23. Unplaced: 148, 554, 485, 80, 773, 758, 185, 104, 917, 179 and 212.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

will be in charge of the production.

* * *

"TIM" FRAWLEY

Mr. Renwick Smith arrived in advance of "Tim" Frawley on Friday, and had any amount of interesting stories to tell about his "Chief." Although I have had the pleasure of knowing "Tim" for many years I was given an insight into the methods whereby he has won both his success and his popularity. Mr. Smith said in effect:

"And there's one very good reason why producers like to engage Tim Frawley to direct their plays. Patience is his one, great business virtue. No actor ever heard T. Daniel Frawley 'fly off the handle,' and 'raise the devil' when he happened to make a mistake in reading his lines, in position or diction. Instead it has always been Mr. Frawley's plan to correct any error of the actor in a calm manner, never raising his voice or showing the slightest sign of irritation. Tim Frawley is patience personified, when it comes to teaching other people how to act.

"Few men have ever started so many young women in the acting profession, young women whose names today, on Broadway or any place else, are immediately recognised as A Number 1 stars as has Tim Frawley. The old Frawley Stock Company in San Francisco was perhaps the best known 'school of acting' which has existed in the United States within the past fifty years. When a young actress or actor was able to get in Tim Frawley's old San Francisco stock company then he or she was envied by all other aspiring members of the profession.

"To glance over the list of names of women who had their first stage experience under the expert direction of Frawley is like looking over a book on 'Who's Who on the American Stage.' Here are a few of them: Blanche Bates, Maxine and Gertrude Elliott, Elinor Robson, Gladys Wallace, Margaret Craven, Hope Ross, Mary Hampton, Ethel Clayton, Clara Kimball Young, May Allison and others. The names of the last three, it will be seen are those of famous motion picture stars of today. No one ever achieved greater fame on Broadway than Maxine Elliott and the name of Blanche Bates even today is recognised throughout the land. Each of these women and many others had their first experience behind the footlights under the tutelage of none other than T. Daniel Frawley."

* * *

LORD BALFOUR'S OPINION

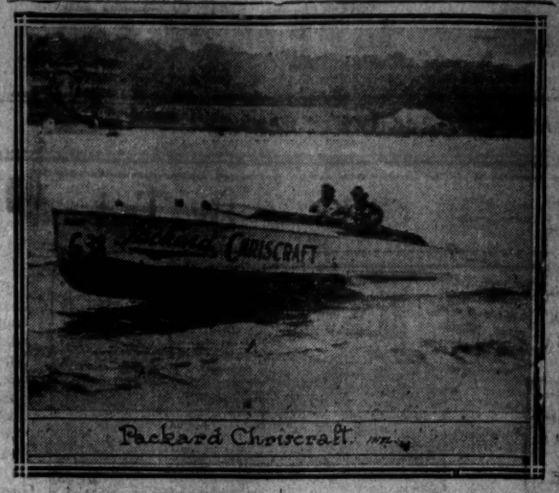
There is a story going round about Lord Balfour discussing the advisability of a tax on bachelors with Sir Robert Horne.

The proposal put forward was that the tax should increase proportionately for every ten years of unmarried life.

"Yes," remarked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that canny smile of his, "in your case you would have to pay about £40 a year."

Lord Balfour was quiet for a moment, and then replied: "I think it's worth it."

-:- Packard Chriscraft -:-



THE Packard Chriscraft, driven by Colonel J. C. Vincent, of the Detroit Yacht Club, hung up a new record for the Detroit River during the Gold Cup Regatta. The boat did the thirty miles in 44 minutes 47.75 seconds and beat the famous Gar Wood II, driven by Gar Wood himself.

U. S. TENNIS STARS LEAD IN AGILITY

British Coach Says Psychology Plays Important Part In Speed

London, Sept. 9.—Temperamental national weaknesses are blamed for England's failure to produce youthful tennis stars. The supremacy of the American Davis cup team at Wimbledon caused speculation here as to what was the secret of these successes, with the result that the experts agree that speed counts more than style.

F. E. W. Last, a widely known tennis coach, says: "The national characteristic of the American player is to hustle and this the modern type of tennis necessitates. Quickness of movement, speed of foot and power to recoil, these are the essentials of the American game. Psychology plays an important part.

"American young players are endowed with America's national trait. They are alert of mind and quick to grasp the possibilities of situations arising in a match and quick to seize upon counter measures of attack as well as defense.

"The national characteristic of the Englishman is stolidness. This does not produce lawn tennis champions of the American type at the American age."

Last admits that England cannot boast of any boy stars like Richards and blames the lack of hard court facilities and the absence of proper coaching in schools. He believes that English players must practice on grass courts in order to improve their speed. He says that the glory of English tennis lies with such geniuses as Doherty and Pym, but adds that their standard playing is too much below the American and Australian game of today.

KOBE RACING

Kobe, October 5.—Chihaya, the four-year-old thoroughbred acquired by T. Okuno of Osaka from the Imperial pasture in Chiba last spring, has won the Emperor's Cup Race the second day of Hanshin Race Club's fall meeting here.

It was the horse's first race. Suyehiro's Tsuihina was second, and Dannaka's Maru was third. Chihaya's time was 1 minute 44.66 seconds.

PENNINGTON, FAMOUS FULL-BACK, RETIRES

Football will be distinctly the poorer because of the retirement of Jesse Pennington, the West Bromwich Albion and International full back, who has decided to give up active participation in the game. Pennington is reluctant to bid adieu to the playing field, but the orders of his doctor are strict and definite. More than once last season he turned out when he would probably have been better resting, and during the close season he has not made that recovery that he had hoped. The state of his health is by no means serious, but he would be risking too much to venture on another season's strenuous game. So he retires after a season during which he has given some of his best displays—in spite of his years. Pennington signed for the Albion 19 years ago, and except during the four years of the war, when there was no League football, has played with them ever since. There is in fact, only one older player in football today—Meredith. Right from the first Pennington showed a wonderful mastery of the game, and it is no exaggeration to say he has been the greatest left back of his day. For about ten years the Selection Committee relied upon Hardy, Crompton, and Pennington to provide England's defense, and Pennington is the proud possessor of no fewer than 21 International caps. He captained the English team against Wales and Scotland in 1919-20; he was captain of the Albion team which won the championship of the Second Division of the League in 1910-11, and also of the team which won the League championship in 1919-20, and the side which reached the F. A. Cup final in 1911-12, when they were beaten by Barnsley. He has one regret, however. Like his old International confrere, Crompton, his wonderful and unique collection of caps and medals is incomplete. In does not include a F. A. Cup winners' medal.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so best on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/-, from—MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

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WITH the New Improved Gillette Safety Razor, you can shave yourself cleanly and comfortably in only a few minutes.

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Treat yourself to a new sort of shaving comfort. Go today to your nearest store or bazaar and buy the New Improved Gillette. Packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges).

Look for the Gillette diamond trade-mark on the box.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

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W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

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Established 1864

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TIME & CHANGE

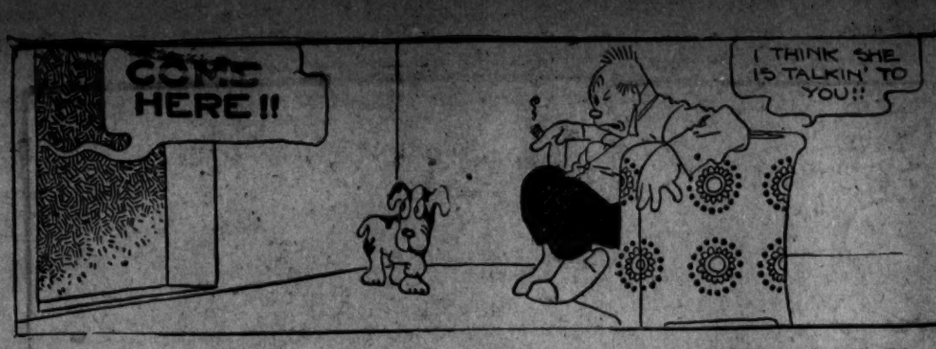
Time has had its effects on most things It has not, however seen any change in the quality of the

Three Castles Cigarettes.

Away back in the early days of the tobacco industry, the manufacturers of this famous cigarette were noted for the purity, flavour, and fragrance of their product. Those standards have been maintained, and to-day there is no better Virginia cigarette than "Three Castles."

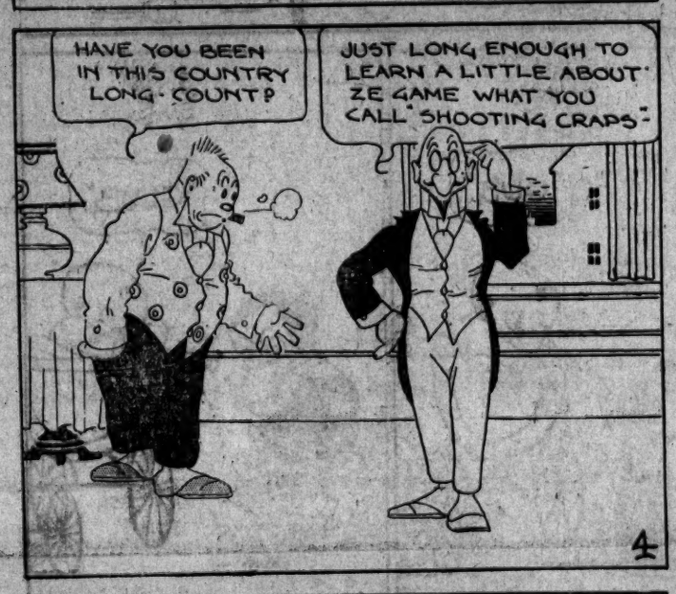
"The Cigarette with the Pedigree"

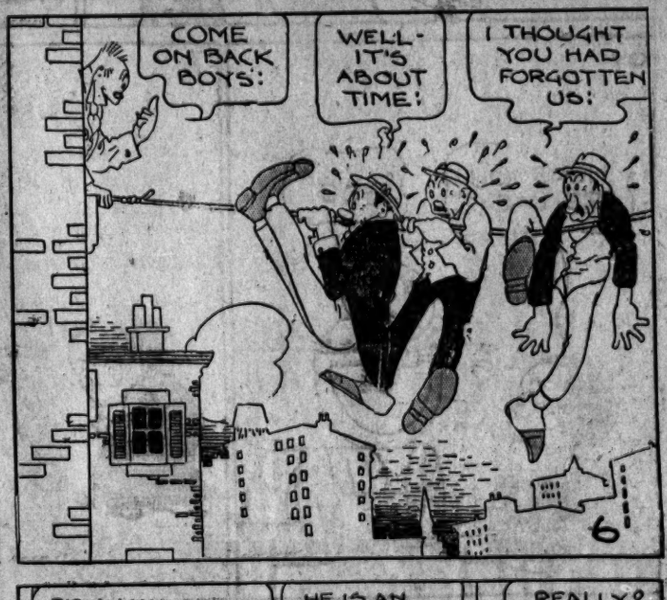
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.



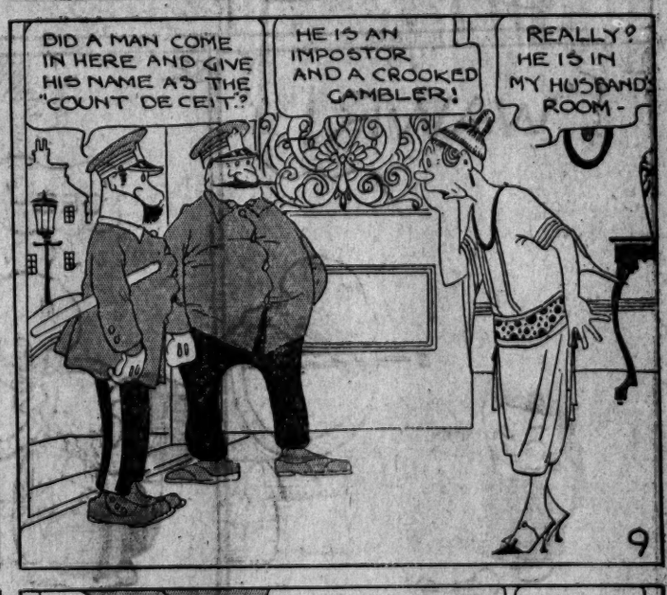
See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father



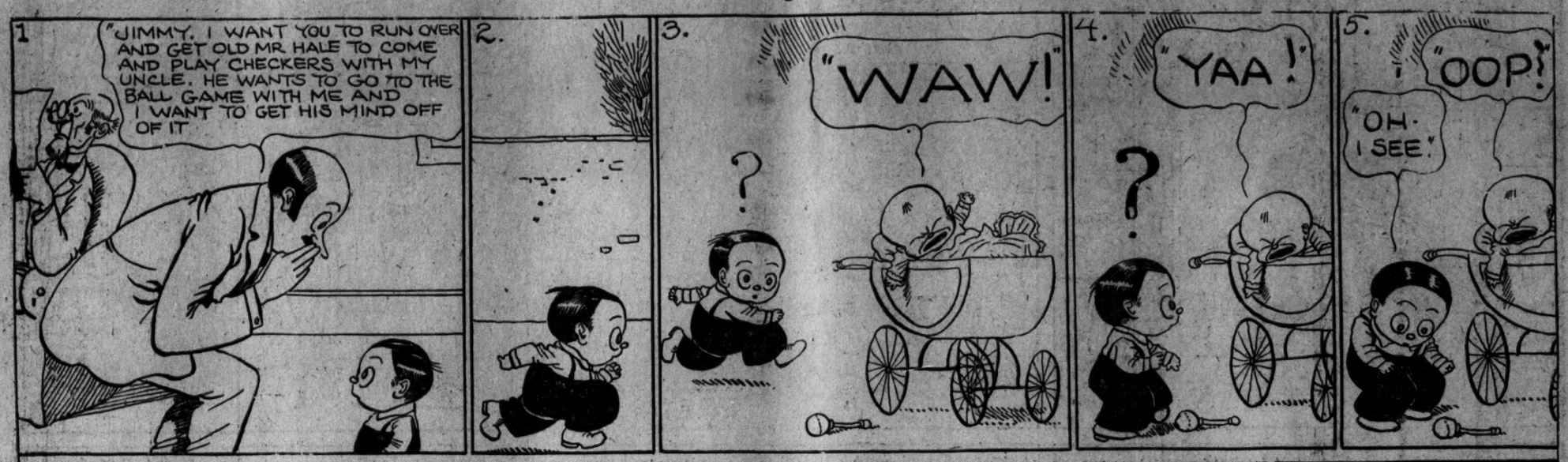


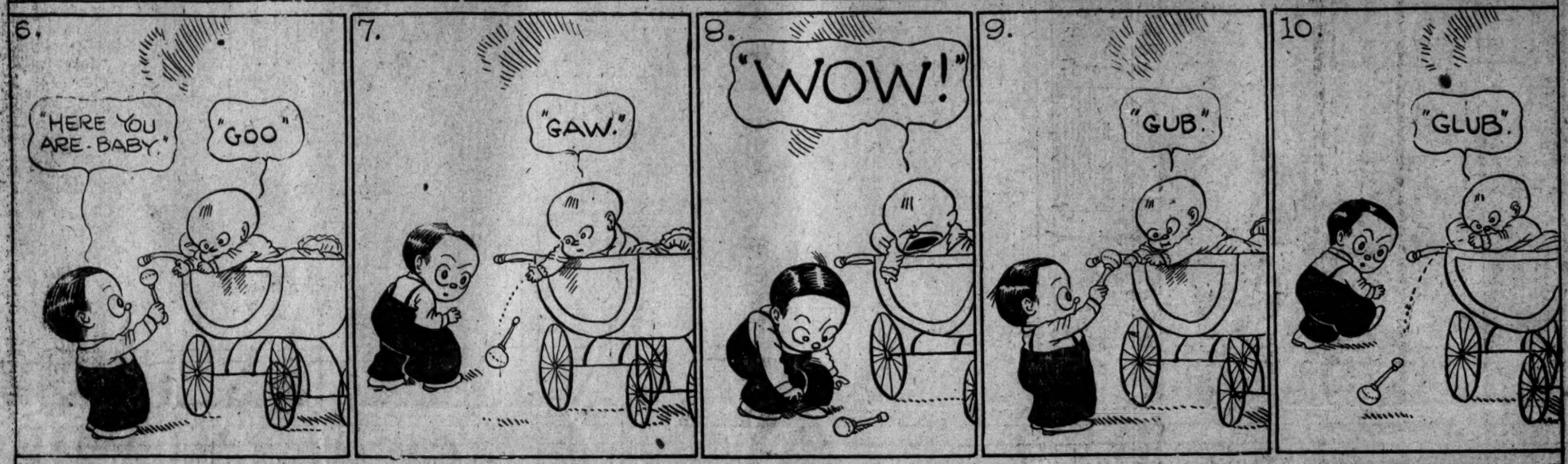
WELL - GENTLEMEN - I'LL PLAY SOME MORE - I WANT TO LEARN AND IT IS SUCH FUN
YOU DON'T NEED ANY LESSONS!
HERE TOO!
WHAT WILL MY WIFE SAY?
I'M BROKE!
8


DID A MAN COME IN HERE AND GIVE HIS NAME AS THE "COUNT DE CEIT"?
HE IS AN IMPOSTOR AND A CROOKED GAMBLER!
REALLY? HE IS IN MY HUSBAND'S ROOM -
9

THE JUDGE GAVE HIM THIRTY DAYS - BUT I'LL WAIT UNTIL HE GITS OUT -
HE'S GOIN' RIGHT TO THE HOSPITAL WHEN HE COMES OUT -
I OUGHT TO GIT FIRST CRACK AT HIM - I LOST THE MOST MONEY!
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1
"JIMMY. I WANT YOU TO RUN OVER AND GET OLD MR. HALE TO COME AND PLAY CHECKERS WITH MY UNCLE. HE WANTS TO GO TO THE BALL GAME WITH ME AND I WANT TO GET HIS MIND OFF OF IT"
2.
3.
"WAW!"
?
4.
"YAA!"
?
5.
"OOP!"
"OH. I SEE."



11
"WAWR!"
12.
"GEE-"
13.
"OOP!"
AND BACK IN JIMMY'S HOME HIS FATHER WAITS IN VAIN
14
"DON'T FERGIT THAT YE'RE GOIN' TO TAKE ME TO THE BASE-BALL DOIN'S."
15
"I USED TO PLAY TOWN BALL BUT I AINT NEVER SEEN NONE O' THIS NEW FANGLED KIND O' BASE-BALL."
BASE BALL TO DAY

16
"WHY DON'T THEY PUT THEM TWO FELLERS WITH BLUE SUITS OFF'N THE FIELD? THEY AINT DRESSED TO PLAY AN' THEY DON'T SEEM TO BE DOIN' NUTHIN' BUT INTERFERIN' WITH THE REAL PLAYERS."
17.
"EEESECOLD SODY!"
18.
"WAW!"
"WHAT'RE YOU WAWING ABOUT?"
SWINNERTON